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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,334.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
including postage	„	38	9
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	„	2	8
Third Ditto	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

URQUHART—LLEWHELLIN—May 22nd, at St. David's Church, Gya, by the Rev. John Greenfield, Edward Dunbar Urquhart, Esq., of Serrya, Tirhoot, to Annie Elizabeth, fourth daughter of G. W. Llewhellin, Esq., of Williamston, Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	26th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 4th June at noon.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		23
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Maddison, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To sail on or about 6th June.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "ELIZABETH FRY" has two side BERTHS disengaged, suitable for a Family or singly. Applications to be made before SATURDAY at noon next. First class passage at second class terms. Apply to Captain BENTLEY on board, or JOHN CLOVER & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Cayzer, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Mahratta*, Captain Brown, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Owners.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, Dixon, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dixon will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about the 4th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Rohilla*, Galloway, Master, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Galloway will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st May 1866.

ICE SHIP "CHARGER," from Boston, and FOR SALE at the Government Ice House on application to the undersigned—

Bbls. Rosin.
Bbls. Pitch.
Spts. Turpentine.
Cases Tobacco.
Deal Boards and Planks.
Also
Superior Flour in Bbls.

JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by

JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—At the Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on 16th instant, it was resolved—"That Mr. Trimbuc Ramchandra be appointed sole Liquidator."

In pursuance of the above Resolution, Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Corporation, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidator, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Corporation are hereby required forthwith to forward the undersigned a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. Stewart, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. Brook, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vehar Water Main will be shut off on MONDAY morning at 10 o'clock, and will probably remain closed until 5 o'clock P. M.

Houses should therefore be provided with the Water necessary for the day's use by 10 o'clock on MONDAY morning.

RUSSEL AITKEN, Ex. Engineer Municipality.

Bombay, Water Work's Office, 31st May 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW £20 SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES, on account of the new Capital created in January last, are already for delivery at the Company's Offices, Rampart Row, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

LOST, by my servant in November 1864, three MEMORANDA for 650 SHARES in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) standing in my name.

Any person producing the said Receipts to me, before the 14th proximo, will be rewarded.

All parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same or advance money upon them.

The Receipts are dated 6th September 1864 and are numbered—

703 for 600 shares.
704 two memoranda of 25 shares each.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Liquidators of the East India Bank.

Bombay, 28th May 8865.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY the 4th June 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

Trains now leaving.	For.	Will leave on and after 4th June 1866.	Will arrive at.
Bombay 8.0 A. M.	Nassick	Bombay at 10.0 A. M. as a Mixed Train	Bhosawal at 7-50 A. M. following morning.
„ 9.0 A. M.	Poona	Bombay 8-30 A. M.	Poona at 4-30 P. M.
„ 1.0 P. M. „ 10-0 P. M.	Sholapoor	Discontinued. Bombay 1-0 P. M. and Poona at 7-0 A. M. following morning	Sholapoor at 3-20 P. M. next day.
„ 8.0 P. M.	Budnaira or Buranpoor.	Bombay at 7-0 A. M.	Budnaira at 8-30 A. M. and Buranpoor at 4-20 A. M. following morning.
Kurjut at 1-20 P. M.	Campoolee	Kurjut at 12-30 P. M.	Campoolee at 12-57 P. M.
Sholapoor at 6-15 A. M.	Bombay	Sholapoor at 5-0 A. M.	Poona at 1-30 P. M. and Bombay at 10-0 P. M. the same day.
Poona at 9-0 A. M.	„	Poona at 10-0 A. M.	Bombay at 6-0 P. M.
„ at 10-0 P. M.	„	Discontinued.	
Nassick at 10-0 A. M.	„	Bhosawal as a Mixed Train at 8-0 P. M.	Bombay at 9-30 P. M. next day.
Buranpoor at 10-45 A. M. Budnaira at 5-0 A. M.	„	Buranpoor at 10-30 P. M. Budnaira at 5-45 P. M.	Bombay at 7-0 P. M. next day.
Campoolee at 6-5 P. M.	Kurjut	Campoolee at 1-22 P. M.	Kurjut at 1-50 P. M.

The Train leaving Bombay as per present Time Bill at 8-0 P. M. on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866, will not be run, the Train timed to leave Bombay at 7-0 A. M. as per new Time Bill on the 4th of June, being run in its stead.

The 10-0 P. M. Mixed Train from Poona on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866 will not be run.

For further particulars see Company's Public Time Sheets exhibited at Stations and Time Bill Books which can be had at all the principal Stations on the Line.

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th May, 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the 8th Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 5th June 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Audited Account of the Society, for the year 1865, will be laid before the Meeting.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

J. C. STEWART & Co., General Tailors, &c.,

BEG to call especial attention to the following LIST of PRICES for Garments made to measure. For style, workmanship, and fit will be found unequalled:—

Stewart's celebrated Lounging Coat	Rs. 30
„ „ Trouser	„ 15
„ „ Vest	„ 9
Stewards' Travelling Suit	„ 25

And every other style of Garment will be made equally cheap from materials strongly recommended for wear and appearance.

J. C. STEWART & Co., 6, Meadow Street, Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—NOTICE.—The SPECIAL TRAIN now running from Callian to Kurjut on SUNDAYS, and from Kurjut to Callian on MONDAYS is DISCONTINUED.

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—(UNDER LIQUIDATION.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share, will be made to the Registered Shareholders who have paid the 1st and 2nd Calls on and after MONDAY the 4th proximo, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Lane.

The Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares at the time of applying for payment.

By order, EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONTRACT No. 19, G. I. P. R.—WANTED, a few NATIVE INSPECTORS, who are able to set out and measure up Masonry and Earthworks. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, with name and address of last employer, to

JOHN ROBINSON, Managing Agent for Jos. Bray, Koolburga.

WANTED, a young DRAUGHTSMAN, who writes a very neat hand, to make tracings, &c. Apply as above.

WANTED, a few INTERPRETERS, who speak Canaree and English. Apply in own handwriting as above.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part I., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LLD., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).

ધી બોમ્બે કમરશીઅલ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाबे कमर्शीअल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Distribution of Assets of the above Association will be made at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share on or after MONDAY, 4th June, next, at the Office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Lane.

By order of the Liquidators, WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at 4 P. M., at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months		8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6	„	7	ditto.
„ 12	„	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 13th proximo, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order, PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.

Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)

Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.

Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithie, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

WANTED.

WANTED, to buy and to sell DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

WANTED, (with immediate possession), SECOND or THIRD FLOOR OFFICES in Rampart or Hornby Row. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z," Elphinstone Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating refernce. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jane 3.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1.10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkereett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR, No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.

Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE, two RETRIEVER DOGS. Apply to BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HORSE AND SHIGRAM FOR SALE.—At BENNETT'S on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at one o'clock, a commodious second-hand SHIGRAM and a powerful Australian HORSE, with Harness complete, will be SOLD by AUCTION.—Cost Rs. 1,400.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co., Agents, Captain and Owners.

16th May 1866.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—

Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Bricks and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¾ inch to 1½ inch bore.

Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern.*

A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.

Price Lists may be had on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.

7, Rampart Row.

SPORTING KNIVES, Stag Handle, containing large Blade, small Blade, Corkscrew, Tweezers and Pricker. Price, for cash—Rs. each.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.

7 & 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each. SOUNDY & Co.

7, Rampart Row.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use in complete sets, from ° to 103° radius, in a French polished Mahogany box with lock and key. Rs. 50.

7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.—A large stock of English-made KEROSENE OIL LAMPS, manufactured specially for India, to burn under a punka, being fitted with the Patent Glass Cone and Punka Protector.

HANDSOME 2, 3, and 4 LIGHT HANGING LAMPS.
BEAUTIFULLY CUT CRYSTAL TABLE LAMPS
BRONZE, OPAL, AND OTHER TABLE LAMPS
BRACKET WALL LAMPS;
CHAMBER LAMPS;
HALL or VERANDAH LAMPS.

A large stock of spare Chimnies, Globes, Cones, Wicks, and Punka Protectors, always available.

KEROSENE OIL, Rs. 2-8 per Gallon.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing up to EIGHT HUNDRED and FIFTY TOLAS.—Solid Brass Machine and Weights complete, on a Walnut-wood Stand. Where accuracy in weighing any kind of goods, dak bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 tolas. Net cash price Rs. 10.

7 and 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

OLD FINANCIALS declined from 18 to 12 per share and close firm at that rate. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d. nominal.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	5 p ct premium [nominal.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	50 per share.
.....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	15 per share.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	9 p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	35 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	12 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	10 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ..	22 per share.
500,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	6 discount.
750,000	25	25	14	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	23 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	25 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
300,000	100	3	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3 750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	75 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	70 p ct pm.
100,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	8 dis.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,500 p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	655 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	35 per share.
2,002,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,220 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	12 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,830	Apollo Press Co. ..	No quotations.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co. ..	
937,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co. ..	
400,000	2000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co...	
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co...	
20,000	2,000	750	......	Scind Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)...	
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	
70,000	2,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
160,000	100	25	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co. ..	
300,000	1,000	225	......	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ..	
30,000	2,500	1,500	......	Prince of Wales Press Co. ..	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
60,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	....	Goa Coffee Co. ..	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co. ..	
115,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency ..	
45,000	200	100	....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
3,570	350	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ..	
30,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld) ..	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. .. } " 84½
" " " " 1842-43 .. .. .. }
" " " " 1854-55 .. .. .. }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. " 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. " Par.
Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. " 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 233
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. ..	275 to 2 0
Surat and Broach (New).. ..	260 to 265
Porebunder (New).. ..	215 to 225
Veeraval (New)	215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	255 to 260
Dharwar (now ready)	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Berthon, Captain T. P., Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, from Kurrachee.

Burn, Assistant Surgeon G. J. 4th Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Mominabad.

Hatchell, Assistant Surgeon C., Bengal Medical Establishment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Thesiger, Major, Hon'ble C., Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Babington, Lieutenant S., Khandeish Bheel Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Berthon, Captain T. P., Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, to Poona.

Thesiger, Major, Hon'ble C., Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, to Mhow.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 31st May.

Captain Wright and Lieut. Powell, 96th Foot, are directed to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the Regimental Depôt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.			
1	Euphrates (s)	Atkinson	Bussorah, May 17.
	Chrysolite	Sorrie	Melbourne, March 24.
	Akbar Shah	Gaskill	Coringa March 29.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.			
1	Garnet	Taz	Liverpool.
	Americana	Patts	Liverpool.
	Wurtemberg	Chase	Liverpool.
	Cashmere (s)	McCorkindale	Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Euphrates.—Assistant Surgeon C. Hatchell; Major the Hon'ble and Mrs. C. Thesiger; Captain and Mrs. Berthon; Mrs. Partt; Lieutenant Babington; Mr. McGill; and Mr. Cannon.

Per Chrysolite.—Mr. Forth; Mr. Strattle; and 14 European grooms.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Cashmere.—Mr. Smith; and Mr. C. Fernandez.

The British ship Rover Family, W. Hegg, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 25th, ships Henry, and Victoria Bridge.

DEPARTURES.—May 25th, steamer Catherine Apcar.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 28 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
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" " 2 0 per Month.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to BOARD with a Family residing in a healthy part of Bombay. References given and required. Address "P. H.," stating terms, at the Office of this Paper.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

TO LET, a large upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khambala, facing the sea; fit for two Families or several Bachelors. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, just landed, Moet and Chandons' first quality CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.........per dozen ...Rs. 40
Pints ....per 2 dozen... " 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Meadow Street.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship Rathfern, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship Rathfern.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.
From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of HENRY S. CARTER, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1866.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned two UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, situate at Kalbadevie, Cavel Street, near the R. C. Chapel, viz :—
No. 36 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza.
No. 37 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Gonsalinho Rebello.
Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—Under an Indenture dated 2nd August 1865, HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED BIN HAJEE AHMED, Memon Inhabitant of Bombay, has sold, conveyed, and released unto a Parsee Gentleman (subject to redemption), firstly—all that parcel of Foras Freehold Land, admeasuring 5,745 square yards, registered by the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13, with the Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling-houses, Shops, or two Chawls or Ranges of Buildings standing thereon, assessed under No. 66B, situate at Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay; secondly—all that parcel of Government Land or Ground, admeasuring 169 5/9 square yards, registered under No. 2,874, 2,875 and 4,903, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 12, situate in New Town at Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, in the Island of Bombay. All persons therefore are hereby warned not to purchase, advance money on mortgage, or in any other way deal with the above mentioned Property or any part thereof.
W. H. THACKER,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as a Merchant under the name of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS & Co.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in the Bombay Gazette, the Times of India, the Jam-e-Jamsheed, and the Bombay Summachar on the 24th May 1866, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS was held on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the said Karsandas Madhavadas, at No. 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting :—

1. That Mr. C. M. Keir do take the Chair.

2. That the Estate of Karsandas Madhavadas, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant under the firm of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS & Co., be wound up under the management of Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court for the purpose.

3. That Messrs. W. J. Best, R. B. Baker, J. Hossack, and C. E. Benn be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under the said Act, and that the Remuneration of the said Trustees be fixed at three per cent. on the amount distributed, and that no Security be required from them.

CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Resolutions passed at Meeting of the Bombay Shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, held in Bombay 31st May 1866 :—

I. That in the opinion of this Meeting it is very desirable that if possible the Bank be continued, and that in any event it is not expedient to wind up the Bank in Chancery or through that Court.

II. That for the protection of the interests of the Shareholders and Creditors (the chief of whom are Shareholders) a Committee of Management be appointed with full powers to act here, in England, or elsewhere, as they may think fit, and that to cover expenses a deposit of One Rupee per Share be forthwith paid by the Shareholders to the credit of the Committee of Management with the Bank of Bombay.

III. That the following gentlemen or any five of them willing to act do constitute to be the Committee of Management, viz., The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Premchund Roychund, Elia David Sassoon, Richard Ardill Dallas, Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Venayekrao Juggonathjee, and Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, Esquires; and that any three of them shall and form a quorum for all purposes.

IV. That the Committee do account for their proceedings to the Shareholders by convening a Meeting of such Shareholders once in every six months or oftener at the discretion of the Committee.

V. That the agreements and instruments of Proxy now read to the Meeting be forthwith signed, and that the instruments of Proxy be dealt with as the Committee may think fit, it being the wish of the Meeting (though such wish is not to be taken as binding the Committee) that the Committee do appoint Messrs. Robert Angus, James Sewell White, John Pares Bickersteth, Samuel Lawford Acland, Alexander Mackintosh, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and John Cowe, jointly and severally to co-operate with them in London.

MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), held TO-DAY, there were present—

W. H. Crawford, Esq., in the chair. }
A. C. Gumpert, Esq., } Directors.
Gellabhoy Pudumsey, Esq., }
Sewjee Velljee, Esq., }
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Esq., for the Grand Finance Company.
Jehangier Rustomjee Mody, Esq., for the Imperial Trading and Banking Company.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
Etchachund Jugjeewundass, Esq.
P. E. Bendir, Esq.
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Esq.
Wassodew Christnath, Esq.
M. Roonan, Esq., for the Central India Financial, in Liquidation.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Nowrojee, Esq.
Samuel W. Reid, Esq., for the Alliance Bank.
Nusserwanjee Dinshaw, Esq.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta, Esq.
Tapidass Vurujdass, Esq.
Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, Esq., for the East India Bank, in Liquidation.
F. Chambers, Esq.
Col. A. W. Lucas.
John Smith, Esq., for the Financial Association of India and China.
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Esq., for the Royal Financial Corporation.
Jeevunjee Hormusjee, Esq., for John Treacher, Esq.
Charles Iggulden, Esq.
Heerjee Jehangier, Esq.
D. Maclean, Esq.
John Wright Warter, Esq.,
J. E. Sassoon, Esq.,
M. DeQuadros, Esq.,
Hurbum Nursey, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. A. C. Gumpert Mr. W. H. Crawford was called to the Chair.

It was proposed by Colonel A. W. Lucas and seconded by Charles Iggulden, Esq., Indian Peninsula Bank—

1. "That the resignations of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Sewjee Velljee as Directors be accepted; it being distinctly understood that in so doing those Gentlemen were not relieved from any responsibility they had hitherto incurred in the management of the Company's affairs."

It was then proposed by Colonel A. W. Lucas and seconded by Heerjee Jehanghierjee, Esq —

2. "That J. A. Forbes, Esq., if willing to act, Rowland Hamilton, Esq., and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, Esq., be associated with Messrs. W. H. Crawford, A. C. Gumpert, and H. B. Macculloch to form the Committee of Inspection for the purpose stated in the first Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 30th May and that three constitute a quorum."

It was then proposed by Colonel A. W. Lucas and seconded by Frederick Chambers, Esq.—

3. "That as money is urgently required the Committee now appointed be authorised to raise a sum of ten lacs of Rupees by the issue of Debentures, Preference Shares as they may deem most convenient, and at such Interest as they may find it necessary to give."

It was then proposed by W. H. Crawford, Esq., and seconded by A. C. Gumpert, Esq.—

4. "That Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co. be requested to continue to act as Secretaries of the Company."

All the above Resolutions were carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting dispersed. W. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

CALENDAR——JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ... ... 6th 0h. 4m. P.M.
New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	2	Saturn sets at 3-37 A.M.	5 23	6 33	0 59	1 17	31st May 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 50s. 7.
Sun.	3	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 33	1 34	1 53	
Mon.	4	Jupiter rises at 8-58 P.M.	5 23	6 33	2 15	2 36	
Tues.	5	Length of day 13-10.	5 23	6 33	2 58	3 23	
Wed.	6	Moon last quarter at 0-4 P.M.	5 23	6 34	3 48	4 29	
Thurs.	7	Venus sets at 8-29 P.M.	5 23	6 34	4 52	5 30	
Fri.	8	Twilight ends at 7-16.	5 23	6 34	6 9	6 50	

NOW READY.

No. VIII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.
CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 29
AGRA	May 26	LAHORE	May 28
ALLAHABAD	May 25	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 26
BANGALORE	May 26	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 26	MEERUT	May 27
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 24
CEYLON	May 16	OUDH	May 26
COCHIN	May 15	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 26	PUNJAUB	May 23
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

WHEN the history of Joint Stock and Limited Liability Enterprise comes to be written, not the least thrilling and extraordinary of those incidents which will illustrate its working will be drawn from the operation of the principle in Bombay. It has been the misfortune of this city, since its sudden influx of wealth, to develope in their most heinous proportions all the vices and evils of the system with scarcely any of the counterbalancing good. Associations were instituted in utter disregard of the possibility of finding a field for doing business; schemes were projected without enquiry into their character as a permanent means of investing capital; men were appointed directors without discrimination as to their ability to "direct" anything, and "managers" were selected who were remarkable chiefly for their flagrant ignorance of business, and their thorough incompetency. Men found their way into appointments of trust who were not only incompetent but dishonest; and now that a whole sum of iniquity has been heaped up, enough to overwhelm any modern oriental Nineveh, the gentle and effeminate spirit of British legislation seems to proclaim itself satisfied with demanding, at the instance of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, a few paltry pecuniary penalties as a public recompense for acts which have plunged the whole community into ruin. We know that the bulk of the community, possessed as it was with the spirit of gambling and with the idea that the making of money was the sum total of human duty, has itself to blame for its pecuniary loss. Nevertheless the cause of public virtue demands that the misdeeds of directors and managers of monetary and other associations shall be condoned by some more effectual sacrifice than the infliction of a few penalties which, after all, may be borne by the guilty parties in the first instance, but often by the confiding shareholders in the second. Ineffectual as the statutory penalties are either to prevent non-observance of statutory regulations or to punish adequately such non-observance when it has taken place, it is to some extent gratifying that the Joint Stock Acts are to be enforced against a number of Companies who have been defaulters against their provisions; and we should like to see the present proceedings supplemented in some of the more flagrant instances by criminal prosecutions. Bombay is at the threshhold of a great commercial career, and if there be any value in the Joint Stock principle at all, it is the more imperative to vindicate that principle and at the same time public morality, among a people, semi-civilised, and to whom the principle is new: and among a fluctuating European population whose chief end in India is to amass riches. If the capital of this country is in future to be tempted into fields of sound and remunerative investment; if indispensable schemes are to be thrown upon the money market with a view to obtaining the necessary capital for their prosecution, that desirable end will be promoted by one or two illustrious examples of the danger which is incurred by a contemptuous violation of the provisions of an act of the legislature. These remarks have some special reference to the Mazagon Reclamation Company, whose meetings on Wednesday and yesterday have been the means of lifting the veil from one of the grossest instances of imbecility and mismanagement which has ever been recorded in the history of Joint Stock Enterprise. The revelations are such that indignation is swallowed up in wonder at the criminal neglect of every one who, until the beginning of the present year, was entrusted with putting into force the provisions of the Act under which the Company exists. The dereliction of official duty is so heinous that we are tempted to let the facts, as reported in our columns yesterday, stand in their naked deformity rather than weaken the disclosures by any comments of ours. The shareholders themselves are also to blame for omitting to exercise that supervision over their directors and officers which is inherent in them until drawn to do their duty by the announcement of another call; and they are also responsible for entrusting sixty lacs of capital to such directors as Bombay has been in the habit of furnishing to Joint Stock Associations without enquiring until the other day into the application of their money, the liabilities they had undertaken, and the prospect of carrying out the scheme. But the trustful and misplaced faith of the body of shareholders in those whom they appointed and paid to attend to their interest forms no palliation of the contumacious disregard not only of the provisions of the Act, but the ordinary necessities of business dealing by the very men whom they deputed and paid to watch over their interests. The European directors and secretaries appointed a few months ago, one and all tell the shareholders at the very first opportunity they have had of meeting them, that their predecessors kept no records whatever of the Company's cash transactions—no cash-book—no journal—no vouchers,—in fact "nothing"—that the balance sheet, such as it was, had to be made out from the pass-books of the Alliance Financial Association, and that the European directors and secretaries would not undertake the responsibility of signing it. Even professional auditors, on being requested to audit the statement of the Company's Financial condition, declined when they saw the materials which were offered them. Now this is a condition of things which the shareholders cannot pardon. We cannot understand how men entrusted with the administration of sixty lacs of rupees should not keep books. Is it likely that they kept no record of their payments? Means should be taken to ascertain if books have never been kept, as it is quite a possible thing that they may have been destroyed. In either case—that is, in the event of their having been destroyed, or in the event of their never having been kept—coupled with the many violations of the Acts under which the Company is constituted, the persons who should have seen to the observance of these duties are amenable in a criminal prosecution, and the shareholders will fail in their public, as well as their private, duty, if they do not institute it. We have, unfortunately, had occasion to state already in these columns, that the non-observance by the officers of a Company, of statutory regulations is penal neglect, punishable by the common law of England as a misdemeanour. It is also punishable in certain cases by specific penalties, and comes within the operation of certain clauses in the Penal Code. At yesterday's meeting, the native directors resigned their seats at the Board. The resignation was only a fitting corollary to the past disgraceful mismanagement, but we trust that the matter does not end there, either as regards them, or any who are responsible with them for the condition into which they have drifted the Company.

The shareholders have endorsed the opinion of the last elected directors and managers as to the necessity of providing funds. One of the alternative proposals, that of issuing preference shares, is an idea that only shareholders in a state of despair could conceive or adopt. If Mazagon Company's shares on which Rs. 3,000 have been paid are not purchased when offered for Rs. 300, who will accept preference shares with the prospect of paying par value thereon, and of having calls to pay on the new shares just as in the old? Capitalists have stronger inducements to purchase the present shares than to purchase new preferential stock, since every share they purchase when the works are completed, will yield interest on a sum ten times greater than has been laid out for it. It seems, therefore, hopeless to expect that the Company will raise money in this way, and, moreover, the preferential stock will permanently depreciate the present shares.

WE observe that the Council of the College of Surgeons have been graciously pleased to signify "their cordial concurrence with the recommendations contained in the report" of the committee appointed to examine and report upon the pay, rank, and position of military and naval medical officers. The military home correspondent of the Times of India concludes his remarks on this subject thus: "May we consider that we have now heard the last of the medical grievances, or is the great black belt question still to be argued?" Our impression is that we have by no means heard the last of the medical grievances, and that the great black belt question requires much more arguing before it can be satisfactorily settled, at any rate as far as the Indian portion of the army medical service is concerned. The labours of the committee appear to have been conducted in a praiseworthy spirit, and their anxiety to do real good is manifest all through, but there are many points bearing upon the career of an army surgeon in India which are left altogether untouched. The social position of non-combatants in the army is a subject which medical officers have themselves chosen to consider a sore one. The fact is simply that every man makes his own position among his fellows; if he is of a pleasant gentlemanly turn he is popular with his brother officers in precisely the same degree whether he is condemned to wear a black belt or one of any other colour. It is true that of late years the doctors have not been considered quite up to the mark, socially speaking, but that is not because of their profession; the case stands thus: until a few years ago the medical part of the army enjoyed a very high standing in the estimation of every one. The doctor was blessed with a somewhat better education than those around him, he was more inclined, usually, to acquire fresh knowledge, and he was fully the equal of his combatant brother officers in general tone and bearing. He was, perhaps, apt to be a little dogmatic, owing partly to the possession of superior and more varied information, and partly to his adherence to the traditions of the medical profession, which admits of no questioning from outsiders, and is, as we all know, infallible. This slight and harmless assumption of superiority did the doctors no injury, however, and possibly, indeed, caused them to be even more looked up to by some than they otherwise would have been. This happy state of affairs was not to last. The army branch of the medical profession, always poorly paid, became at last totally unremunerative, in consequence of the rise of all articles of consumption, and the want of a proportionate rise in the rates of pay. We have over and over again pointed out that if the pay of the army be not raised, an inferior class of men will infallibly be the result, because while the amount of rupees nominally remains the same, its value virtually constantly decreases. This is what has happened in the medical department. Surgeons being more expensively educated than combatants, naturally expect more return for their money, and not a few actually entertain the idea of getting a living by their profession! When this became impracticable to those who entered the army, all who, by their natural talents and skill, or social advantages, saw their way to making the medical art support its practitionist in private life, did so, and the Assistant Surgeons of the army were for the most part recruited from the numbers of those who had but little chance of succeeding in private practice. Now, we have no wish to speak harshly of a very respectable class, but the army in general, and the more senior of the Assistant Surgeons themselves will agree with us when we declare that the young doctors are not, to use a colloquial expression, half as good fellows as they ought to be and as they used to be in former days. They are generally worthy men, and do their duty in that state of life &c., but they do not come from that particular section of society which furnishes their mess companies. This is the whole truth of the matter we firmly believe.

To remedy these grave deficiencies in the medical system of supply the committee proposes a rise in the rate of English pay: for instance an Assistant Surgeon of more than five years' service would receive an additional shilling a day, which may be useful to him at home; but which, being but fifteen rupees a month, would not materially improve his position out here. A greater increase than this would be necessary, if the amelioration is carried out by simply raising the pay; but we think there are many alterations in the treatment of the medical branch which would be more appreciated than a direct increase, which is sure to be too small to be sufficient. The question of uniform is one which we approach with some hesitation, for we know that many even of the older Surgeons are very touchy on this matter, and think that no difference should be perceptible between the appearance of a medical, and that of a combatant, officer. We think that there is no reason why there should be any difference, except as a matter of pure convenience. If the doctor must be a marsupial, or pouch-bearing animal, we can see no reason why the pouch belt should be black rather than gold or white, except there be particular advantage attached to one colour above the others. Numbers of Assistant Surgeons can bear witness to the extreme inconvenience that has been occasioned them by the present system of dress. No sooner has a man invested in the uniform of one regiment than he often has to buy that of some other to which he has been removed; sometimes, indeed, a slight change only is necessary, not involving the purchase of an entire fresh kit, but no amount of ingenuity can transform a belt and a pair of trews into the Artillery uniform. We venture to think that no sensible man should be ashamed of a noble profession, and that they are unworthy professors of the healing art who wish to be mistaken for those of the more strictly military part of the army. In this conviction, we propose that there should be one uniform for all medical officers; a neat serviceable dress, of a character suited to the requirements of the service; that is, of a colour not readily visible to the enemy; smart, though not ruinously expensive; comfortable, and convenient for the stowing away of such articles as are most likely to be required by the wearer. This would do away with all vexatious purchases of new uniforms at every change of corps, and be found beneficial in many ways. We have but space for one more suggestion, which is, that all Assistant Surgeons should be mounted. Speed is sometimes invaluable in the saving of life. The doctor should be spared all unnecessary fatigue; he never knows when he may be denied a night's rest; he never knows when he may require a steady hand and an alert energy. Mount the doctor, harass him as little as possible with the frivolities of dress, pay him more liberally for the skill he displays and the learning which dictates its use, and we shall never find a better or a more efficient body of men than the military branch of the medical profession.

THE Englishman:—There has been a rumour lately, which has now become a certainty, that differences have arisen between the Commander-in-Chief and a member of his Staff. As usual in such matters, different versions are given of the dispute; but from information we have received, and on which we can rely, we think it will be desirable for all the parties concerned, that, before further publicity is given, the contumacy should be amicably arranged.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 1st JUNE.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 12¼ to 12½ dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 2¾ to Rs. 3 pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 7¾ to Rs. 8.
Exchange, 2s. 1½d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1.
Jute, £1 10s.
Seeds, £2 2s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7-2.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12.
Mule Twist, 8 as.
Market for Piece Goods, very weak.
Market for Twist, no buyers.

BUSHIRE, 30th May.

Steamer Martabaa left for Bushire.

VIZAGAPATAM, 31st May.

Steamer Burmah just anchored.

GALLF, 1st June.

Steamer Rangoon sailed for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE half of a Madras currency note has been sent to the Acting Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday by a native who found the same.

MR. BARTON disposed of a number of cases yesterday, such as offences on board ship by seamen, besides many others of an ordinary description.

CAPTAINS and crews of ships in the Harbour are respectfully invited to attend the Church of England services on board H. M.'s S. Semiramis at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE ship Chrysolite, Captain Lorrie, arrived yesterday morning in our harbour from Melbourne, which port she left on the 24th March with a cargo of 135 horses. She lost no less than 55 of these animals during the voyage.

THE Marine Court resumed its sittings yesterday at noon, when the captain of the unfortunate steamer Maharaj was examined, which occupied the whole of the day, and had not concluded when the Court rose at 5 o'clock.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo named Gopall Dajee was committed, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Thursday last, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 603, the property of Sudashew Bapoosett.

IN consequence of Mr. Brown being engaged at the Fort Police Court in the investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the steamer Maharaj, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sat yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court. In the course of the day His Worship disposed of a large number of offences against the Municipal Act.

THE High Court, Original Jurisdiction side, will resume its sittings on Thursday the 7th instant, when a full Court will sit (if necessary) to receive appeals; after which Sir Joseph Arnould will resume the hearing of the Aga Khan case. Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent will sit in the 2nd and 3rd division Courts respectively to take cases on the ordinary list.

JETHA MOOLJEE, a Bhattia merchant, was charged yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having erected a scaffolding in front of his house in Duncan Road, without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. The defendant had the contumacy not to appear in Court until a third summons was served upon him to answer the charge. His Worship found him guilty and fined him one hundred rupees.

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 31st May and 8 P. M. of the 1st June:—From Kurrachee, max. 35 hours 10 minutes, min. 11 hours 44 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 16 hours 13 minutes, min. 10 hours 36 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 87 hours 57 minutes, min. 47 hours 29 minutes. From Madras, max. 30 hours 47 minutes, min. 5 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 26th May: to hand 28th.

ON Wednesday last Mr. Hallums appeared before Mr. R. B. Barton, at the Fort Police Court, and handed to His Worship a statement in explanation of his conduct in regard to his lately dismissing from custody a Goanese who was charged with stealing an umbrella. His Worship having perused the statement, expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Hallums' character and zeal, yet he could not allow him to go beyond his province as he had done in dismissing the prisoner sent to him. The mere chance of there being no proof to convict the prisoner did not justify Mr. Hallums' assuming magisterial powers.

AT the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company held yesterday afternoon, (Mr. W. H. Crawford presiding) the resignation of the native directors, Messrs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Sewjee Velljee, was intimated and accepted; a committee of inspectors, consisting of Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Gandee, was appointed to co-operate with the European directors (who stated that they were willing for the present to retain their seats) in carrying out the purpose specified in the resolution adopted on Wednesday approving of a committee; and the committee was authorised to raise a sum of ten lakhs of rupees by the issue of debentures or preference shares, as they might deem most convenient, and at such interest as they might find it necessary to give. Messrs. Macculloch, John and Co.—who had expressed their willingness—were appointed to act temporarily as Secretaries.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 1ST.

Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded, wind strong from West.

Kolapore—Weather fair, wind strong from west.

Surat—Weather fair.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ."

A MARINE court of enquiry, consisting of F. L. Brown, Esq., acting Second Magistrate, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., reassembled on Thursday afternoon last, at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer Maharaj, on the 1st ultimo, on the Amboolghur rock.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Manisty appeared for the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Leggett appeared on behalf of the captain of the Maharaj.

With regard to a remark made by Mr. Shepherd in his evidence before the Court to the effect that a master's certificate for the captain of the Maharaj was considered necessary by the Master Attendant's Department more from ignorance than anything else. Mr. Hayllar said he was requested by the Master Attendant (Mr. Pryce, who was in Court,) to state that the imputation of ignorance on the point was not justified by the facts of the case, and that he had reasons for adopting the course he did.

The clerk of the Court, Mr. E. Hingley, said that the remark was not taken down in the proceedings.

Mr. Hayllar said it appeared in the newspapers, and it was, therefore, thought necessary to notice it.

Mr. Brown observed that it was a private opinion expressed by the witness; and that the imputation was uncalled for.

Narayen Mungesh examined by Mr. Hayllar—I am a clerk in Messrs. Nicol and Company's office. In the beginning of this month, I was a passenger on board the steamer Maharaj, on her voyage from Goa to Bombay. I was a deck passenger, and had my wife and five children with me on board. When the vessel struck off Jeytapoor I was on the bridge. The captain, the mate, the engineer, and several passengers were on the bridge also when the vessel struck. I saw the pilot, a Mahomedan, leave the ship. He left the ship by order of the captain. The captain desired the mate to tell the pilot to go away: the engine was stopped; and the pilot left in his boat. The vessel struck about a quarter of an hour after the pilot left. The mate had been on the bridge some time before the ship struck. I did not hear the mate say anything to the captain as to the course they were taking. When the ship struck I remained on the bridge. When the ship struck the captain went down from the bridge. I saw a number of people in a boat on the starboard side, and the captain endeavouring to take them out. They refused to leave the boat. This was about ten minutes after the vessel struck. Between this and the vessel's striking on the rock I had not seen the captain. When he came on the bridge after the accident, he took his clothes off and left the ship. I looked for him afterwards, but could not find him. I did not at any time see him in the water. I noticed three boats hanging on the davits. One boat was in good condition; the other two were out of repair and not fit for being put to sea. Two of the boats were on the port side, and one on the starboard side. I saw their wrecks afterwards on shore. The passengers got into the boat, which was in good condition. I saw many passengers jump into the water. No efforts were made from the ship to save those in the water. Within five minutes the deck was covered with water. I did not see any of the passengers washed overboard. I saw the chief engineer take his clothes off; he put on the life-buoy, and remained on board near the anchor. The passengers threw pieces of wood and other things overboard to save their own lives; neither the officers nor crew did anything of the kind. I am quite sure of that. I did not notice any body being drowned. The captain came back to the ship in a tony after two hours. He went to look for some treasure near the first-class cabin on board. The captain came to the bridge and asked my assistance to save some treasure. I replied "It is a nice thing to ask passengers to save your treasure while you don't help them to save their lives." I left the ship in one of the canoes brought by the mate. The captain was on board when I left; but he did not in any way help us or the passengers, but was looking after his clothes, his shoes, and other things. I am quite certain that the captain did not try to save any body. The captain was on board when I, my wife, and five children left the ship. Half an hour after the accident the officers and crew abandoned the ship and went away. We were three hours on board without there being any officers or crew on board. About eight passengers left in each of the boats which were brought alongside the ship. On the Thursday after the accident, which occurred on Tuesday, I saw three dead bodies on shore. There were about 106 passengers on board at Goa. At Vingorla some of the passengers left and some others were taken. About eighty passengers were on board at the time of the accident. Many had left, and I cannot say how many were saved. When off Malwan I felt a shock while sleeping on the bridge at night. The ship was near the shore at the time. A pilot came on board and directed the course of the vessel. The shock awoke me. After the pilot left, and before the ship struck, the captain did not refer to the chart. I should have seen him if he did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leggett—I did not take any notes on board with the view to have them published. I wrote to the newspapers about the accident: only at their request I gave an account of what had happened. I swear I did not see the captain try to save anybody. The captain did not assist my wife at all. The mate assisted her in getting down from the bridge to the deck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manisty—My attention was drawn to the boats immediately after the ship struck. There might have been forty or fifty people in each boat.

To the Court—The cabin passengers consisted of Portuguese officers and some ladies and children. There was a Roman Catholic priest on board. The boat on the port quarter was the one I saw broken. I saw it from the bridge. The cabin passengers left the ship half an hour before we did.

The Court then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A MEETING of the Bombay shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was held on Thursday afternoon in the offices of the Bank in Rampart Row. There was a crowded attendance; and amongst the gentlemen present we observed:—Lieut. Col. Worgan; Mr H. Coke; Mr. J. Smith; Mr. C. Iggulden; Mr. J. W. Orr; Mr. W. Bullock; Mr. G. Whitley; Mr. Turner; Mr. A. Langdale; Mr. E. D. Sassoon; Mr. W. H. Crawford; Mr. H. Cleveland; Mr. E. L. Bennett; Mr. J. G. Tyndall; Mr. J. Tweedie; Mr. D. E. Owen; Mr. J. Beattie; Mr. H. Wilson; Mr. H. Prentis; Mr. A. C. Gumpert; Mr. Oswald; the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; Mr. Sorabjee Framjee; Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback; Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama; Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett; Mr. Premchund Roychund; Mr. Candass Narrondass; Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; Mr. Hormusjee Jehanghier Sett; Mr. Vurjeevandass Madhowdass; Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee; Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee; &c.

On the motion of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy was called to the chair.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—This meeting has been convened for the purpose of affording the numerous Bombay shareholders of the unfortunate Commercial Bank an opportunity of consultation as to its present position and their own ruined prospects. When I say that the shares held in Bombay are numerous, I perhaps convey but an inadequate notion of the extent of our interest in this Bank, for it has been ascertained on enquiry that of the tota number of about 40,000 shares about 33,000 are on the Bombay register, and but about 7,000 on the London, register,—of which 7,000, nearly a moiety, or 3,000, are owned by a citizen of Bombay. Under these circumstances, it must be regarded as essentially a Bombay institution, and we are unquestionably entitled to expect that our wishes in respect to the concerns of the Bank shall be attended to. We as yet have no information as to the immediate causes of the failure of this Bank. We know by telegrams received only (1) that it has suspended payments, and (2) that it is to be wound up in Chancery. Now the winding up of such a concern in Chancery, is, we know, an extremely expensive process, and I believe that I am within the mark when I state that the law charges must inevitably run away with a large portion of the remaining capital, whatever it may be. And the question for the meeting to consider is this—Will you permit the course to be taken, which, as the last telegram announces, is contemplated in London? If you are opposed to that course, you can only hope to control the management or mismanagement in London by legal proceedings. Happily for our interests there are at present in London gentlemen connected with the Commercial Bank who possess our confidence. I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. White, and Messrs. Bickersteth, Acland, Connon, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Strengthened by your proxies, they, or any of them, could easily watch over and protect our interests. If you concur in this view, let a local committee be at once appointed, and provided with the necessary funds, and let the proxies be sent to London by the next mail, or with the least possible delay.

The Chairman added that after the last telegram from London was received the opinion of counsel was taken, and Mr. Crawford would now read to the meeting portions of that opinion.

A Shareholder—We had better get the whole.

Mr. W. H. Crawford—It would be rather unintelligible, but if you wish the whole, I'll read it.

The sense of the meeting on this point was taken, and the result was the expression of a wish that only the substance of the opinion should be read.

Mr. Crawford—The opinion of counsel commences with what you would expect under the circumstances; they say they are hardly in a position to give a reliable opinion at all, because they have no basis upon which to form that opinion. The information that we have is so extremely meagre, that they say it is scarcely possible to do more than to guess at the proceedings in England; and their opinion is therefore based upon supposition. The only information which we possess at present is, that the Bank has suspended payment, and that the Company is to be wound up in Chancery. Now, there are two or three courses by which the Bank could be wound up. One of them is—and probably it is the most likely to have been followed in this case—that a petition should be filed, either by the Bank itself, by a creditor, or by a contributor. Counsel, upon the supposition that such a petition has been filed, give the following advice:—"Supposing a petition to have been presented to the Court of Chancery for winding up the Commercial Bank, the following courses are open to the Bombay shareholders. (1) If no winding up order has been made as yet, to apply to the Court at the hearing either to direct preliminary enquiries to be made as to the necessity or expediency of winding up the Bank, and for that purpose to direct meetings to be held in order to ascertain the wishes of Bombay shareholders, or to direct the carrying out of the provisions of the Bank's own Charter and Deed of Settlement for the purpose of winding up the Bank." Now, the provisions of the Bank's own Charter in reference to dissolution are contained in articles 210, 211, and 212 of the Deed of Settlement, which was incorporated with the Charter. Article 210 is in these words:—"If and when it shall appear upon, or be certified by, any report of the auditors, or any report of the Court (of Directors) that one half of the capital actually paid-up has been lost in the course of business or otherwise, or if and when the powers and privileges granted by the Charter cease, and the Company cease to be incorporated under the Charter, then and in any such case the Company shall thereupon be ipso facto dissolved." Article 211:—"If and when it shall appear upon, or be certified by, any joint report of the Court and the auditors, that the business of the Company cannot be further prosecuted, or that the affairs thereof cannot be arranged with a prospect of benefit to the Company, and such report shall be adopted by a resolution at any general meeting, then the Company shall be dissolved at such period not less than two months after the time of passing the resolution as is fixed by the resolution; or if such period be not fixed, then at such period not less than three months after the day of holding the meeting as the Court fix, unless the resolution of the meeting, or of the Court, be revoked by an extraordinary meeting held before the time fixed for the dissolution." Article 212 provides a machinery for winding up. That machinery is the Court of Directors. The article says: "The Court shall have full power to carry into effect the dissolution of the Company, however it may happen, by all necessary ways and means, and all powers and authorities vested in or exercisable by or which but for the dissolution would be vested in or exercisable by the Court under these presents or otherwise, shall, notwithstanding, and after the dissolution, remain and be vested in and exercisable by the Court, and in full force for the purpose of working out the dissolution and winding up the affairs of the Company." So you see that if no order has actually been made by the Court of Chancery, absolutely for the winding up of the Company, it is open for the Bombay shareholders to apply to the Court to direct preliminary enquiries to be made in Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of those shareholders, or to apply that they may direct the carrying out of the provisions of the Charter as to winding up—that is to say, that the winding up should be accomplished by the Court of Directors. The opinion of counsel then proceeds:—"If a winding up order has been made," (the course is) "to apply to the Court to stay proceedings under it, until the expediency or necessity of winding up the Bank has been ascertained. The Court will not compel the winding up of a Company unless there is something in the management and conduct of the Company which shows the Court that it should no longer be allowed to continue, and that the concern ought to be wound up." Then there is authority given for that statement. "And where the business of a Company is carried on partly in England and partly abroad, the Court will direct a preliminary enquiry." There is also authority for that. "If a winding up order has been made absolute, and the Judge who made it refuses to stay proceedings, to appeal by motion to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Justices. This may be done at any time within three weeks after the making of the order, but the appeal will not necessarily stay proceedings under the order." In any event it would seem desirable to have provisional liquidators appointed." Following this there is some further information of a technical nature which I need not trouble you with. Then counsel advise, with reference to the information they have given us, as to what the shareholders can do. "The Bombay shareholders, in order to carry out the course here advised, should appoint a committee with full power to act on their behalf in the matter, and should at once telegraph instructions to England to apply for a stay of proceedings until they have had an opportunity of being heard." Counsel add:—"We have settled a form of agreement between the shareholders and any committee they may appoint for the above purpose." A committee will be proposed before the meeting breaks up. I think there is nothing further in the opinion which you would care to have read out, but the course which counsel advise is a very plain one. After telling us what we can do, they say that the way to carry that out would be unquestionably to appoint a committee in Bombay and give them full authority to attend to the interests of shareholders here in any way they think proper.

The substance of the opinion of counsel was repeated in Guzerati.

Mr. John Smith said he had been requested to move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is very desirable that if possible the Commercial Bank be continued, and that in any event it is not expedient to wind up the Bank in Chancery or through that Court." He was not prepared to make any speech on this resolution, for he was very much in the same state of ignorance with regard to the precise position of the Bank and the circumstances attending its winding up which they were all in—that is to say, he knew nothing about what had been done further than that a resolution appeared to have been passed in London to the effect that the Bank ought to be wound up in Chancery. He thought every one present who knew anything at all of the procedure of that Court would admit that that was not a very advisable course for the shareholders to take; and as by far the larger proportion of the shares of the Bank was held by people in Bombay, he thought that if they gave a strong and unanimous expression to this feeling it would probably weigh very considerably, either with the Court of Chancery or with those who had charge of the Bank in London, and would probably lead to some other mode of winding up being adopted which would be more expeditious and less expensive—that is, if it was found absolutely necessary that the Bank should be wound up at all. The first clause of the resolution pointed to the desirability that the Bank should be continued if that was at all possible. He could not say for his own part that he entertained any sanguine hope that the Bank would be found in a position to resume business; but he thought there could be no harm in passing this resolution, and that if there was any hope at all it was exceedingly desirable that the Bank should continue to do business. The Commercial Bank had a very wide organization all over the world, it had built up for itself a very extensive public credit, and he thought that if any arrangement could be made whereby that organization and that credit would be secured to the shareholders, it would be very much better to adopt that course than to cast them all away without any reference to the Bank's position. The position of the Bank appeared to be hopeless enough, but as they were in entire ignorance of the actual state of the Bank he thought they could not go wrong in expressing the opinion contained in the resolution. From the Charter he found that if one half of the capital was lost the Bank was ipso facto, by that very circumstance, dissolved, and thus it would, in that case, be impossible to continue without new arrangements. But they had no authorised statement yet that one half of the capital had been lost. There was a statement issued some time ago to the effect that some nine lakhs of the capital had been lost, and though since that time much heavier losses must have been incurred, yet they had no authorised statement as to the extent of them. Until they knew that really one half of the capital had been lost they should not rush to the conclusion that the continuing of the Bank was altogether a hopeless task. For these reasons he was very glad to move the resolution he had read.

Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee believed that if an order had been made in the Court of Chancery for winding up the Bank, the assets of the Bank would be entrusted to an officer of the Court, and no creditor could, in that case, take proceedings with the view of appropriating those assets; but if they let things go on, as had been recommended by counsel, and no decision was come to for two or three months, it would be possible for any creditor of the Bank to obtain a decree in the interval and seize any property that belonged to the Bank. If money were owing to a creditor in Bombay, and he filed a suit and got a decree, he could immediately seize any property of the Bank in Bombay. This question, he thought, ought to be considered.

Mr. Crawford said it was a difficult question to answer. Not knowing what the legal position of the Company was at the present moment, it was almost impossible to answer the question. If an order had been made in Chancery for winding up, it would probably have been accompanied with an order staying proceedings, and if only a rule nisi had been made, an interim order for the purpose of staying proceedings would probably have been passed. If, however, no order had been made at all with a view to winding up, a creditor might be able to bring an action; but he (Mr. Crawford) could easily see means by which such a creditor might be prevented from obtaining an advantage over the other creditors. If any creditor were illadvised enough to sue with the intention of obtaining an attachment, he thought there would be no difficulty in preventing him.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—That question ought to be decided.

Mr. Crawford—Your are speaking, I suppose, of creditors in Bombay?

Mr. Sorabjee—Yes, but the same thing might be done at Calcutta, Shanghai, or Hongkong. As long as you are not sure that such a thing as that cannot be done, I think the course should be altered.

Mr. Crawford—If an order for winding up has in the meantime been obtained, any resolution that this meeting may come to to-day will have no effect upon that order. It will continue to stand; and if, on consideration, the committee whom we appoint should be of opinion that it would be inadvisable to disturb or attempt to disturb that order, of course they would not do so. At any rate, our conclusion to-day to appoint a committee cannot affect any order already made; and of course the committee, before taking upon themselves the responsibility of interfering with such an order, would consider what the effects of that course would be.

Mr. Sorabjee—How much time would be lost in winding up?

Mr. Crawford—If an order has been made already, we shall have notice of it out immediately. The Court here would of course act upon that order; and any resolution we come to now could not interfere with the order. If we authorise our committee to take our interests into their own hands, the committee will see that steps are taken to prevent one creditor from getting an advantage over the others. That kind of detail we must leave in their own hands. It involves legal questions of difficulty, and questions which I am not prepared to handle. But I am quite certain that no committee with a grain of sense would think of interfering with an order made in the Court of Chancery if the immediate result of that step would be that one creditor would get an advantage over the others.

Mr. Sorabjee—The resolution might be worded so as to include a proviso of that kind.

Mr. Crawford—At present this is merely an expression of opinion that, if possible, the Bank should not be wound up in Chancery. Now, if from circumstances that afterwards transpired it appeared that if they prevented that course being taken one creditor would get an advantage over the rest, the course would be considered impossible. It would be impossible taking the interests of the Bank into consideration. This resolution, therefore, we might very safely pass, leaving the committee to be afterwards fettered, if you please, by any directions you may choose to give them.

Mr. Sorabjee—If the directors were to wind up otherwise than in Chancery, how much time would elapse before an order could be obtained? Depend upon it, the creditors of the Bank—whosoever is sharp enough—will get hold of the assets of the Bank.

Mr. Crawford—What I mean to say is this, if an order has been already obtained——

Mr. Sorabjee—If an order has been made already, well and good!

Mr. Crawford—If it has not, we are perfectly certain it is going to be, for we have had a telegram to that effect. If the committee thought it inadvisable to interfere with the order, they would not do it. We must place our interests in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Sorabjee—But if the committee were instructed to try to have the order cancelled——

Mr. Crawford—It is not so proposed. If you had waited till the second resolution is proposed, you would have found that the committee are to have full powers to act in any way they think proper. It would be highly inadvisable to confine them to any line of action. We don't know yet what the precise position of the Bank is. I think no committee would act if they were bound down to a particular course.

Mr. Sorabjee—As for winding up, my opinion is that it is far better that the winding up should proceed in Chancery than that it should be carried out by ourselves. The Bank could not be wound up by the Court of Directors for nothing; and in Chancery we have a slower and more tedious, but nevertheless a safer method. And if you leave the matter entirely to the committee they may make mistakes.

The Chairman—You should move an amendment.

Mr. Sorabjee—For our own interests, and the interests of the creditors of the Bank as well, I think the easiest course is to wind up through the Court of Chancery. The only argument against that course is that it is expensive. Will you be able to wind up the Bank without expense?

Mr. Crawford—No; certainly not.

Mr. Sorabjee—There may be a little more expense in the Court of Chancery, but not very much.

The Chairman—You can move an amendment if you like.

Mr. Sorabjee—I am not much interested in the Bank.

Mr. Crawford—If you move an amendment it will be put to the meeting before the resolution.

Mr. Sorabjee—I have only wished to state my opinion.

Mr. Sorabjee asked leave to explain his remarks to the natives who were present, and while he was speaking in Guzerati

The Chairman, interrupting him, said—I beg your pardon. It is not proposed that the old directors should be entrusted with the management of winding up.

Mr Sorabjee—They are to co-operate.

The Chairman—No, no.

Mr. Sorabjee—It is not in the resolution, but in the opinion of counsel.

Mr. Crawford—No, no. It is only the committee in Bombay.

Mr. Sorabjee—To undertake the winding up of the Bank?

Mr. Crawford—And to appoint a special committee in London, consisting of gentlemen not at all connected with the directors.

Mr. Sorabjee—I do not see how they can have the power.

Mr. Crawford—They might call a general meeting, and gentlemen in England might hold all our proxies; and if in the opinion of that general meeting the Board of Directors were not the proper parties to remain in office, a new Board would be appointed.

Mr. Sorabjee—More time would be lost in that way.

Mr. Crawford—Proxies might be sent by the next mail.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then, the meeting must be called in proper time; and how much time would be lost in that way? It would only make matters worse.

Mr. Crawford—In the meantime, if an order has been obtained, it would make no difference; and if it has not been obtained, our proceedings here won't affect the Board of Directors at all. This is not a general meeting of the Company. The Bank is by no means bound by what we do here to-day. This is merely a private meeting of individuals. Any resolution we come to here would not affect the directors at all; and they would take no notice of it till the proxies came.

Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass—According to the Charter the directors are the only persons who can dissolve and wind up the Bank, and therefore the Bombay committee has no authority to wind up.

Mr. Crawford—But the shareholders as shareholders would have a right to do it.

Mr. Vurjeevundass—But according to the article in the agreement you read——

Mr. Crawford—The article you mean is article 212, which provides that if the Company is to be wound up

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the directors are the parties through whom it is to be done. Our proxies, as I have said, can be sent to England; a general meeting of the shareholders can be called; and a vote of confidence can be passed in the directors, or, if otherwise, a new Board can be elected.

In the course of some further remarks by Mr. Sorabjee in Guzerati,

Mr. Crawford repeated that, assuming no order had yet been made in Chancery for winding up, he believed that steps could be taken to prevent any creditor from obtaining priority over the rest by attaching the fund of the Bank. That, he said, was his opinion.

Mr. Sorabjee—That is, as far as Bombay is concerned?

Mr. Crawford—I speak for Bombay.

Mr. Sorabjee—The Bank has a large interest in Shanghai and elsewhere.

Mr. Crawford—I cannot speak for those places.

Mr. J. W. Orr rose to move an amendment to the resolution which had been proposed. In the presence of persons who were so much more interested in the Bank, and so much better acquainted with the state of affairs in Bombay, than he was, it was with considerable diffidence that he submitted his proposal. The amendment he wished to move was, that it was not desirable to continue the Commercial Bank. He considered that in a time like this, when a most unusual state of things existed in Bombay, and not in Bombay only, but in England and all over the world, and when no one could tell whether matters were likely to get worse or better,—that it was not desirable to go further and further into the mire, and that not this Bank only but many other Banks should be removed. The trade that flourished several years ago was now almost in ruins; and he thought that in these circumstances it was not desirable to attempt to prop up a thing which had already fallen. Before the suspension of the Commercial Bank took place, they had this as a fact upon the statement of the directors themselves, that there was a most considerable loss—a loss of £400,000. They knew, too, that that loss swept away with one fell swoop the whole of the Reserve Fund, and, further, that it trenched considerably upon the capital of the Bank. When they had learned that that was the state of things, and found two months afterwards that the Bank had suspended payment, it was only reasonable to suppose that the directors were acquainted with still deeper losses and that it was not desirable to continue a Bank which had got its affairs into so bad a state. (Hear, hear). It was an old and well known fact that the best course under such circumstances was to realize one's losses, and to submit to a present loss rather than to go forward, with fallacious hopes, only to incur heavier liabilities. He therefore begged to propose the following amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is not desirable to continue the Commercial Bank, but that it is desirable that it should be wound up in Chancery, or in some other way deemed more advisable by a committee to be appointed in Bombay for carrying out this resolution." Mr. Orr contended that delay in Chancery might be counterbalanced by greater security.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee (pleader) seconded the amendment.

On Mr. Orr's proposition being interpreted to the meeting, a Mussalman, who had been somewhat refractory throughout, exclaimed in the vernacular, "That's the thing for me!" (Laughter).

Mr. Smith—Before the meeting is asked to express its opinion on these resolutions, I wish just to avail myself of the right of reply to say a few words with the view of putting, as clearly as possible, before the meeting what the difference between the resolution and the amendment really is. I have proposed that the meeting should give an expression of opinion that it is desirable that the Commercial Bank should continue if that be possible, and Mr. Orr has proposed that it is not desirable in any case—for that is the meaning of his resolution—that it should continue. I have not the advantage of understanding all the arguments which have been used on the other side, but I understand those used by Mr. Orr; and I understand him to say that in a time like the present, when people have lost so much money by shares in public companies, by trade, and in other ways, it is especially desirable that the Commercial Bank should be wound up. I take leave entirely to differ with Mr. Orr on that point. I say that if there is a time when a Bank or any other Company ought not to be wound up—if it is possible to continue—it is in a time of panic like the present. You may depend upon it that if this Bank is thrown into Chancery, and if it remains there, as it probably will do, for ten years before it is settled, it will be a much more damaging thing than it would be if by some judicious arrangement the directors manage to carry it on. If by any arrangement they can succeed in carrying on the business of the Bank or get it disposed of by amalgamation, or in any other way prevent its being wound up, such a course would be very much preferable to throwing it recklessly into the Court of Chancery, in which case all its securities must be realised at whatever sacrifice in their present state of depreciation. I think Mr. Orr has somewhat misunderstood the terms of the motion, and somewhat misunderstood, too, the powers of this meeting. Whatever resolutions may be passed here will not affect the Court of Chancery in the slightest degree. All that we propose to do is to appoint a committee to represent us in London. At present we are not represented at all there. We have no information in the meantime as to the precise state of the Bank, or its prospects, and we wish to appoint some gentlemen in whom we have confidence, instructing them to take the steps that seem best for our interest. They are only confined to this, that if the Bank is to be wound up, it had better not be wound up in Chancery, and that the Bank should be carried on if it be possible. Now, as I have said, if one half of the capital has been lost it must be wound up; but if one half of the capital has not been lost I think the shareholders should pause before they throw away the remaining half by winding up the Bank through the Court of Chancery. All that we wish to do definitely is to appoint a committee, but Mr. Orr's amendment contains a most decided expression of opinion that it is desirable to wind up. We have only received telegrams giving the most meagre information, and yet we are asked to pass a direct resolution that the Bank should be wound up. I say it will be quite time enough to do that when you have ascertained that it cannot carry on, but to pass a direct resolution that in the opinion of this meeting the Bank ought to be wound up, is a step which the shareholders in their own interest should not take without hesitation. Mr. Orr says he has not a great interest in the Bank: I think if he had had a larger interest in it he would have held sounder views on the matter. (Applause.)

The original resolution was then carried by the meeting, only about five persons voting in favour of Mr. Orr's amendment.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee moved the next resolution, which was—"That for the protection of the interests of the shareholders and creditors (the chief of whom are shareholders) a committee of management be appointed with full powers to act here, in England, and elsewhere, as they may think fit; and that to cover expenses a deposit of two rupees per share be forthwith paid by the shareholders, to the credit of the committee of management, into the Bank of Bombay."

Mr. Geo. Whitley seconded.

Some discussion took place in the vernacular, in reference to the proposed deposit; and ultimately the amount of the deposit was reduced to one rupee per share. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Lieut.-Colonel Worgan proposed the third resolution, viz., "That the following gentlemen, or any five of them willing to act, do constitute the committee of management:—The Hon'ble Mungulldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Elias David Sassoon, Mr. Richard Dallas, Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, and Hajee Esmail Hubib; and that any three of them shall be and form a quorum for all purposes."

Mr. Tweedie seconded.

Mr. Smith proposed, as a valuable addition to the committee, the name of Mr. Crawford.

A Parsee nominated Mr. Smith and Mr. R. H. Baker.

Mr. Smith declined.

Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee proposed that if any of the gentlemen who had been named were depositors or creditors of the Bank they should be excluded from the committee of management, and that the committee should be solely composed of shareholders.

This proposition was seconded by a Parsee.

Mr. Crawford thought Mr. Eduljee would find that almost every shareholder present had at least a deposit account with the Commercial Bank. He wished Mr. Eduljee would name some gentlemen, able to look after their interests, who had no account with the Bank.

Mr. Eduljee withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Oswald—Do any of those gentlemen owe money to the Bank?

The Chairman—Not so far as I am aware.

Mr. Oswald—I should propose that no debtor to the Bank ought to be on the committee.

Mr. Eduljee said that that was what he meant to say when he made his proposition.

Mr. Prentis said he had been requested by one or two gentlemen who were proposed as members of the committee to state that by accepting the appointment they did not mean to place themselves in any worse position in regard to the Bank than other people. They were large creditors; and if they found that proceedings were taken by other creditors they would consider themselves at liberty to do as they liked.

Mr. Crawford on his name being repeated, declined, on account of press of business and as he was solicitor for the Bank, to serve on the committee.

Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy also wished to decline—remarking that his reason was, that he was a very large depositor—but was induced to accept office.

Mr. Oswald proposed that the words "provided that none of the gentlemen named is in any way indebted to the Bank" should be added to the resolution. He did not know whether any of them were indebted, but he thought that was a clause which in the interests of the shareholders was necessary, because if any of the gentlemen were indebted to the Bank it was scarcely to be expected that they would enforce the claims of the Bank against themselves.

The Chairman believed Mr. Beattie would be able to inform them on the point which had been raised.

Mr. Beattie (to Mr. Oswald)—Do you refer to members of firms that are liable—in the way of bills of exchange for instance—to the Bank?

Mr. Oswald—No, I would not call that a debtor. I mean those who have loans or dishonoured bills to settle.

Mr. Beattie—There is no debtor of that kind on the proposed committee.

Mr. Oswald—It is probable that this winding up will take a considerable time, and we don't know what may happen. Any gentleman who is in a perfectly good position to-day may become a debtor to the Bank; and in that case he should on account of that very fact be obliged to resign.

Mr. Crawford—If he becomes insolvent that is understood; but otherwise—as the Bank is doing no more business—I don't know how any one could become a debtor after this time.

Mr. Oswald—A firm does not become insolvent all at once.

Mr. Crawford—A case of this kind may exist. A gentleman who is on the committee may be a very large debtor to the Bank, and the Bank be indebted to him in a still larger sum.

Mr. Oswald—I do not think that matters.

Mr. Crawford—If he owes the Bank anything on a promissory note, let us say, he is hardly eligible as a committee man. I suppose what you mean is, if the balance is against him?

Mr. Oswald—If he is at all indebted to the Bank.

Mr. Crawford—And if the Bank owes him more?

Mr. Oswald—It does not matter. The Bank would require from him the full amount of his liabilities.

Mr. Crawford—Perhaps Mr. Beattie, as manager of the Bank, would be in a position to say whether he would be so liable. [To Mr. Beattie]—If you hold a promissory note for any man, and are at the same time owing him money on a current account, has the debtor a right to set off his promissory note against his current account with the Bank?

Mr Beattie—Clearly. In every case of the kind that has been done this week.

Mr. Oswald, at the request of Mr. Crawford, consented to put his proposition in the form of a substantive resolution.

The resolution appointing a committee was then carried as originally submitted.

The Chairman—I am much obliged to you for the honour you do me in nominating me to the proposed local committee. But as my public duty must soon call me away to Poona, I fear that I could be but of little use as a working member of the committee. If, however, you should wish it, I would not object to place my humble services at your disposal, on the understanding that I shall resign on leaving Bombay. The demands on my time are so urgent, even while I remain in Bombay, that I should certainly not have moved in this matter at all, for the protection of my own personal interests. I have signed the requisition convening a meeting, from a sense of duty to unfortunate shareholders, to whom the suspension of this Bank must be attended with heavy losses, and perhaps ruin, and it is from the same sense of duty that I consent, even for a time, to sit on the proposed committee.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee moved—"That the committee do account for their proceedings to the shareholders by convening a meeting of them once in every six months, or oftener, at the discretion of the committee."

This was seconded by Mr. Smith and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Oswald, seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee, it was agreed—"That no gentleman do act on the committee who is indebted to the Bank, or who fails to discharge his liabilities to it on their falling due."

Mr. Gumpert said that to give practical effect to the resolutions which had already been carried, and to enable the committee to carry out the wishes of the meeting, it would be requisite that a committee of gentlemen at present in London should be appointed to co-operate with the managing committee. He was informed that on the table before him were certain agreements and instruments of proxy which it would be desirable that the shareholders in Bombay should execute, in order to appoint other shareholders, resident in England, to act in consort with the committee. The following resolution had been put into his hands:—"That the agreements and the instruments of proxy now taken as read be forthwith signed, and that the instruments of proxy be dealt with as the committee may think fit, it being the wish of the meeting (though such wish is not to be taken as binding on the committee) that the committee do appoint Mr. Robert Angus, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Mr. S. L. Acland, Mr. Alex. Macintosh, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. John Cowe, jointly and severally to co-operate with them in London." Mr. Gumpert explained that Mr. Cowe was at present subagent of the Bombay branch of the Bank, and that it was intended he should proceed with the proxies to England and explain the sentiments and wishes of the Bombay shareholders.

A Parsee suggested the addition of the name of Mr. Connon.

Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee, wishing to propose another name, began with a slight hesitation by saying—"Perhaps Mr. Anstey, ——;" but the Parsees beside him, with a little physical force, prevented him from finishing the sentence.

Mr. Crawford said it was understood from letters which had been received from Mr. Connon that he took a different view from that of the great majority of the shareholders here. He seemed to be strongly in favour of winding up and distributing the assets of the Bank.

The resolution was then carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated, the shareholders appending their signatures, before leaving, to the agreements referred to in the last resolution.

REPORT OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT FOR 1865.

The following report from Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Walker, Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, to F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Meerut, 30th April 1866, has just been placed at the disposal of the press:—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this department for the past year. The delay in sending it in has been caused by a difficulty in correcting some discrepancies in the accounts, and by the non-receipt at an earlier date, of the statement of cotton cultivation in some of the districts.

All receipts and disbursements on account of the department are shown in Appendix A. The number of bales of cotton exported from the Presidency, *i. e.* from the ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Canara, is 1,139,006. The fees levied on the above amount to Rs. 2,71,487-2-6. Press licence fees, fines, and sale proceeds of cotton confiscated under Act IX. of 1863 amount to Rs. 3,708-2-9. After deducting all charges for establishments, &c., Rs. 1,95,118-8-4 there is left as balance for the year Rs. 89,076-12-11, adding to this the surplus on 1st January 1865, Rs. 1,04,040-3-4, we have a total surplus 1st January 1866, of Rs. 1,93,117-0-3. The above statement shows that, notwithstanding the reduction of the fee on each bale of cotton exported from four to three annas, a more than sufficient sum for the purposes of the department was realized during the year. I do not consider that any further reduction in the fee can be made. The exports of the current year are likely to fall off considerably, and it will be my duty further on to propose for sanction an increase to the establishment both in Bombay and in the Mofussil. The comparative statement (Appendix B) gives the area of land under cotton cultivation with the outturn of cotton in 1865 and the estimate for 1866. The very large decrease in the cultivation of cotton is accounted for by the great reduction in the value of cotton since the close of the war in America, and the high price to which cereals had risen in consequence of their cultivation having been neglected in favour of cotton during the previous year. The decrease, it will be observed, is general throughout the Presidency. The estimated crop of cotton for the present year grown in the Presidency will yield about 360,393 bales, which at three annas a bale will give for the fund Rs. 67,556. We shall have above this a large quantity of cotton shipped from our ports, but grown beyond the limits of this Presidency, and of which no estimate can be formed at present. The shipments from Kurrachee of cotton brought down the Indus from Mooltan and Ferozepore are expected to be very large, and the extension of the railway into the Central Provinces is daily adding to the exports from Bombay. Convictions under Act IX. of 1863 are shown in Appendix C. The chief number of these, as in 1864, were obtained in Surat and Broach. The number of these cases is not a fair criterion by which to judge of the usefulness of Act IX., or of the activity of officers appointed to carry out its provisions. Only decidedly fraudulent cases are brought up before the magistrates. The great majority of cotton owners are found ready at once to remove and have cleaned or separated any dirty or mixed cotton which is objected to by this department, rendering prosecution almost invariably unnecessary. I beg to refer to Appendix D. which gives the number of all presses licensed in this Presidency. In the Presidency town the number of steam presses has increased from 92 to 117. In Kurrachee, where nearly all cotton is now exported direct to Europe, steam presses have been increased from 2 to 12. Steam presses have been established at Sholapore, and in Khandeish machinery is ready, and buildings are partly prepared for an establishment at Barsee; and in Broach steam presses are nearly ready for work. Within the next few years I have no doubt a large increase of steam presses will be observed throughout the Presidency. The full pressing of cotton up-country will materially aid this department in its operations. Much of the cotton for the home market instead of being passed through the Bombay presses, subject only to the necessarily hurried inspection of officers in Bombay, will, by being distributed through the several Mofussil establishments, come under a more leisurely and careful scrutiny of the department. The present great dislike which natives have to whole pressing up-country is caused by its interfering in a great measure with a long established system of cheating. When advocating the use of the East India Company presses at Sholapore, after successfully meeting several objections, I was at last told by native agents on the spot that the really great difficulty lay in that the cotton pressed there and stamped according to law with the press mark would be known in Bombay as Sholapore cotton, and could not, therefore, be passed off as Oomerawuttee, "Dhollera," or other superior staple. The rapid extension of steam ginning factories is a further assistance in gaining the objects for which Act IX. of 1863 was introduced. In these large establishments, conducted by respectable companies, and supervised by this department, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to wilfully and fraudulently mix or adulterate cotton as is now done or attempted where only native *charkas* are used. Steam ginning factories have been in full work in Guzerat, Khandeish, Sholapore, and Sind. Cotton is turned out in a state of great cleanliness, and without, as I am informed, the slightest injury being done to the staple. On a late occasion I saw nearly two hundred and fifty steam gins at work in Broach, where cotton was being brought in quantities sufficient to keep all the establishment at full work for some months. The factories of Mr. Greaves and other enterprizing gentlemen, European and native, were turning out daily immense quantities of cotton in a most perfect state of cleanliness. Steam gins were gaining so much in estimation in Khandeish when I was in that Zillah, that I found cotton taken to the factories from points many miles on the Bombay side of Julgaum, and other places where the factories were situated along the line of railway, proving that the advantages of steam ginning were at least worth the cost of extra cartage and railway mileage. The general introduction of steam ginning factories, with steam presses, in close proximity for whole pressing, is a mere matter of time, but knowing how difficult it is to persuade up-country natives to see the ultimate advantages of costly and complicated machinery, it is, in my opinion, very necessary at once to facilitate measures for half pressing, particularly along the G. I. P. Railway lines, which are absolutely choked by the monstrous doeras of loose cotton lying in thousands at most of the stations in the Deccan and Khandeish, I hoped that the lever press constructed in the Dharwar factory would have answered the purpose, but find that from its cost, the small size of the bale turned out, and the expense of gunny and lashing, that cotton owners will not purchase it, and that at the several places, where it has been put up by Government they use it. All the cotton sent from Guzerat to Bombay is half pressed in screw presses which have long been in use in the country. The machines are extremely simple and strong, and have many advantages, as reported in my letter to your address, No. 81, of 10th March, 1866. I have no doubt that ere long a more efficient machine than any yet produced will be invented for half pressing, but to expedite matters, I think it might be advantageous to offer a handsome reward to the inventor of the best press suitable to the requirements of the case, fixing the time of competition to 1st September 1866, so that the best machine might be at work at the opening of next season. Now that we have good cotton in Khandeish, it is of great importance that we should get it down to the coast expeditiously and in good condition. The department has continued to act with caution and discretion in carrying out the provisions of Act IX. of 1863, endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of the people in its favour rather than irritate them by showing an uncompromising determination to enforce the law to the very letter. The results of this policy are admitted by gentlemen of the greatest experience in the cotton trade, by the managers of the large ginning factories, and by the Inspectors in this department on duty at the presses in Bombay, to be most satisfactory. There can be no doubt as to the benefits conferred on the cotton trade of this Presidency by Act IX. Seldom or never have we cases of cotton wilfully deteriorated by the admixture of foreign matter. The staple reaches, as I am informed by persons constantly at the presses, in a state of comparatively great cleanliness, and in condition very superior to that of former years. Many persons think that the Act is not sufficiently stringent, and that the necessity for proving that cotton found adulterated has been fraudulently or dishonestly so treated should not now be required. I do not wish to see any alteration made on this point. I beg to point out an omission in the law. The mixture of good and bad qualities of the same variety of cotton in the same bale is not provided against. Nearly every mode of deteriorating cotton is taken notice of in section II. of the Act, but it is silent on the point above adverted to. I believe it would be extremely difficult to get evidence to satisfy a magistrate as to the mixture of well preserved old with new cotton of the same variety. I have only here alluded to the subject as the Chamber of Commerce referred to it in a communication I had the honour to receive from their Secretary, as a serious defect in the law, and one to which it might be necessary to draw the attention of Government with a view to its remedy, by making the Act more efficient for the accomplishment of the ends it is intended to serve. However, much has been effected by this department in carrying out the provisions of the Act, very much remains to be done. The greatest watchfulness is required. Any relaxation in inspecting would, in a short time, I believe, reduce cotton to a worse state than it was in when the necessity for amending the law was clearly proved in 1863. In support of this assertion I would point to Dharwar, where in consequence of the absence of an Inspector through a vacancy in the office for some months, and the residence of the new Inspector having been fixed at Belgaum, persons believe that the provisions of Act IX. were not to be further enforced, and at once commenced a great system of adulteration which has only been checked by the earnest and active inspection carried on this season by Mr. Blackwell since his head-quarters have been fixed at Dharwar. I would here point out that the system of appointing some of the Mofussil establishments for only eight months in the year appears to me very defective. The rainy season is supposed to commence on the 1st June and to close on 1st October, and between these dates Mofussil Sub-Inspectors are discharged. As cotton traffic does not greatly decrease until perhaps three weeks after discharge of the establishment, and as it is continued when possible during temporary lulls in the rains, recommencing in full force in the month of September, if the monsoon happens to be an early one, many thousand bales pass down the country without inspection, and as may be supposed, advantage is taken of the absence of officers of this department to get through in those times such adulterated or deteriorated cotton as could not be brought forward with safety at other seasons of the year. The appointment of temporary establishments is further objectionable, I think, in that the department is unable to obtain for broken periods the services of the best men. Those who are entertained are naturally on the look out for permanent situations, and, on opportunities offering, leave the department when, after considerable trouble to their superiors, they may have become efficient officers. Trade, too, may be greatly inconvenienced by the constant entertainment of new officers; an instant occurred this season, where by the misapprehension of orders by a Sub-Inspector, who had just joined his appointment at the opening of the season, the cotton traffic from Dhollera was for a few days nearly closed. I propose to remedy this evil by making the appointment of Sub-Inspectors permanent, reducing, as far as practicable, the monthly pay now given during eight months, so as not to greatly burden the fund. The total monthly increase on this account will be Rs 1,010. Taking advantage of the permission granted in Government Resolution, No. 2163, of 23rd May 1865, the department has distributed seed in several Zillahs, as will be more particularly noticed further on. I think more advantage should be taken to employ this department as a medium for the improvement both of the quality and condition of cotton. It is true that the officers are appointed for a certain purpose under Act IX., but I do not see why, at seasons of the year when their more legitimate duties necessarily are light, they should not employ their time to the benefit of the cotton trade in general. Nobody is more averse than I am to the least interference with the ryots in their field operations, but I quite agree with the officer in charge of the Cotton Commissioner's Office, who, in letter No. 47, of 11th January 1866, paragraph 5, states that "I would also beg to add that the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department may do much good in this matter. On their tours through the districts, incalculable benefit may be brought about by their persuading the people to sow nothing but good and large seed, and give the small and inferior as food for cattle. There are also other points in my circular to which these officers might devote much profitable attention on their journeys through the cotton districts of the Presidency." In shortly reviewing the duties performed by the establishment in Bombay and the Mofussil, I will point out where I find the agency defective, and suggest remedies in each case.

Bombay.—The following gentlemen Inspectors, Messrs. J. Bulkley, S. J. Harrison, C. Wilkinson, assisted for six months by Mr. W. Walker during Mr. Bulkley's absence on leave, ably conducted the duties of inspecting at the presses. Under these gentlemen were appointed seven Sub-Inspectors, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1147, of 6th April 1865. The duties of these latter officers renders their constant attendance necessary in the presses as long as they are at work. For certain good reasons Europeans have been selected for these appointments, and they have, as a general rule, been found extremely useful in carrying out the provisions of the Act under which they work. From the opening of 23 new steam presses, and the impossibility of placing some of them, from their distance, under the supervision of men already in the department, I am obliged to solicit sanction for the appointment of two more Sub-Inspectors on pay of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively. The cotton which was passed through the presses in Bombay was found very much cleaner than that of the year 1864. Cotton from Surat and Broach appeared to have been more carefully picked than that from Ahmedabad. The dirtiest of all came from Kattywar. A few instances of attempting to pass off an inferior variety of cotton as finest "Dharwar" or "Oomerawuttee" were taken notice of by this department. Evidence sufficient to obtain convictions in a Police Court under section 437 of the Penal Code could not be produced, but the judicious warning given by the Magistrate, and the expressed determination of this department to aid as far as possible in putting down the evil, has had a most beneficial effect as far as attempts to falsely mark bales are concerned. It is said by many merchants that the marking of bales in this country is quite immaterial, as purchasers in England trust only to their own examination of the staple on its arrival. I would, however, in opposition to this view, instance a case which occurred last year of two lots of Verawul cotton being sent to England, one lot being fairly marked "Verawul," and the other "Dhollera;" the latter cotton obtained the higher price ruling for fair "Dhollera," while the former was only paid for as the less valuable "Verawul."

Ahmedabad and Kaira.—The chief difficulties to be contended against are the careless picking, and therefore leafy and dirty state of the cotton, and frequent endeavours to adulterate with a very inferior staple grown in Marwar. The Inspector (Captain A. T. Moore, V. C.) has addressed himself with energy to overcome these great evils by personal influence and the circulation of printed notices containing valuable advice. He has partially succeeded in persuading cultivators to be more careful in picking their crops, and by constant watchfulness and inspection of cotton passing through his districts, he has driven the Marwar cotton intended for adulteration beyond his districts, either into the territories of His Highness the Guicowar, or into Broach, where it is well looked after, notice being always given by the departmental officers of Ahmedabad of the despatch of any suspicious cotton through our districts. About 2,000 bales of this inferior Marwar cotton passed during the year. As noted in paragraph 25 of this Report, a temporary check to the export of cotton took place at Dhollera at the opening of the season. From 25,000 to 30,000 half pressed bales were collected for exportation, and the newly appointed Sub-Inspector having seen reason to suspect that advantage had been taken to bring forward deteriorated or adulterated cotton during the absence of an officer of this department, was anxious to inspect a large proportion of that accumulated at Dhollera. The obstruction was early removed by Captain Moore, the very efficient Inspector. Half pressing is carried on until heavy rain sets in, which is some times not before the end of June, and advantage is taken of all fine weather to prepare for export at the earliest moment. I propose, with a view to obviating future difficulty, that another Sub-Inspector on Rupees 80 per mensem be given to the Inspector for employment at Dhollera. During the greater part of the year the work is more than can be properly attended to by one man. The Collector, who takes very great interest in cotton cultivation, &c., in his district, has reported favourably on the working of the department during the year.

Surat and Broach.—The Inspector (Mr. J. H Merritt) has been extremely active in endeavouring to suppress adulteration, and to put a stop to robberies along the coast. He has been very successful in obtaining convictions in cases sent up before magistrates, which has done much towards putting an end to a system of deteriorating cotton, for which Broach has an unenviable name. I have been informed by some of the best judges in Broach that cotton is much cleaner and in better order than in former years. Small quantities of "Dharwar American" seed were distributed by the Inspector for experiment in several villages, but none of it succeeded. I hope to have Egyptian tried next season, as it is supposed to be better suited to the district than any other cotton of good staple. I am not satisfied with the working of the preventive boats employed to put an end to robberies of cotton by boatmen on their way down the Surat and Broach coast. This branch would be much more efficient if officered by European preventive inspectors, but I fear such cannot be obtained on the amount of pay now sanctioned. I am in communication with the Commissioner of Customs on the subject of prevention of robberies of cotton, and will not, therefore, now make any suggestion for the improvement of the service. There is reason to believe that the Nawab of Sucheen, or his officials, are not very anxious to assist in preventing the landing within Sucheen territory of cotton stolen from boats passing down the coast. It is said that a very considerable trade is done in this way, and so convinced was Mr. Robertson, the Collector and Agent, of the bad faith of the Nawab, that I understand he wrote in very pressing terms to the Durbar. I feel certain that the present agent will keep a watchful eye on the State, and continue every assistance in his power to this department. Mr. Robertson, the Collector, in forwarding Mr. Merritt's Annual Report, expressed great satisfaction at his exertions, and spoke highly of "his zeal, energy and activity in the performance of his duties." I must solicit another Sub-Inspector for Broach on Rs. 80 per mensem. By the present arrangement one Sub-Inspector is supposed to look after all the cotton collected in the town of Broach as well as that of the surrounding districts. There is quite as much as one man can possibly attend to now in Broach with nearly 250 steam gins at work, and when the steam presses, nearly completed, commence operations, it will be absolutely necessary that a Sub-Inspector should be constantly present in Broach.

Khandeish.—The great feature of the season has been the introduction of Berar seed, which has been already so favourably reported on by the Collector and others, that I need not further refer to the subject here. The cotton has proved of excellent quality, as shown by the higher price obtained in the market. Mr. Hewett may, I think, well be proud of the measure, to the success of which he so greatly contributed. For some time the greatest watchfulness will be required to keep the Berar cotton pure, and I have no doubt but that the officers of this department employed in Khandeish will devote their spare time and influence to perfecting the good work so far advanced Old Khandeish cotton, so long used chiefly for adulterating purposes, will, I trust, now be completely eradicated.

Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kulladghee.—As alluded to in paragraph 23 of this Report, it was found that the absence of an Inspector from Dharwar led cotton cultivators and others to believe that they might return to the bad practices checked by the introduction of Act IX. in 1863. On my removing Mr. Blackwell to Dharwar, that gentleman commenced a rigorous inspection, and with, as I am informed, by those better able to judge, very great success. Although several prosecutions failed for want of sufficient legal proof, a wholesome dread was at once instilled, and a practice, which had threatened to injure the good name of Dharwar cotton, has, by Mr. Blackwell's energy and tact, been nearly stopped. The condition of cotton in Dharwar and parts of Belgaum is said to be very good, but opinions differ as to the purity of what is sold as exotic, I believe there is no doubt that much indigenous is mixed in sowing with the exotic variety, and it is very difficult I know for this department to prove fraudulent mixture under such circumstances. The Inspector's attention has been drawn to the ginning establishments where accidental and fraudulent mixing of cotton and seed usually take place. A few convictions lately obtained, and the Inspector's continued zeal will, I trust, have a good effect. In Kulladghee the little cotton grown is of a very inferior sort. The Collector and First Assistant, in communication with Mr. Blackwell, will, I trust, succeed in their endeavours to improve the cotton of the district. This department is very short-handed in Dharwar and Belgaum. Two Sub-Inspectors are quite unequal to the work which should be performed, and now that we have to put forth all our energies in competing with American grown cotton, I am quite certain that it would be unwise to refuse an increase to the establishment where, as in Dharwar, the most valuable cotton in this Presidency is now grown. I solicit, therefore, sanction for an increase of two Sub Inspectors on Rs. 80 each per mensem.

Sattara, Poona, Sholapore, and Ahmednuggur.—Within Mr. Manley's range the chief cotton-growing district is Sholapore. I have, therefore, removed the Inspector's head-quarters to that place from Poona. Mr. Manley has travelled through the several Zillahs under his charge, and has suggested experiments being made, with a view to improve the cotton grown in some of the Sattar talookas, and a trial of Berar seed in Sholapore. The establishment of gins and steam presses at Sholapore has tended to make that railway terminus a great cotton emporium, where, I think, a Sub-Inspector should be constantly stationed. When I was on my tour at Sholapore I saw about 15,000 docras of cotton waiting for transport, and at Barsee about 10,000. A proportion of these should have been inspected by this department, but as the only officer, Mr. Manley, was then absent in the Ahmednuggur district, this very excellent opportunity was lost, and throughout the season, unless the Inspector is present, no inspection can take place. There are particular reasons why a European should be appointed at this station. I would, therefore, solicit sanction for one Sub-Inspector on Rs. 150 monthly pay.

Canara.—The principal duty is to inspect cotton arriving for export at Carwar and Coompta. 3,572 pressed bales were shipped from the former port during the year. The cotton from Coompta is improved, but great watchfulness is required as an immense amount of roguery in the cotton trade takes place there. The Inspector has done much good by constantly visiting Coompta and being very strict in his inspections. I think a mistake has been made in leaving the port of Vingorla, in the Rutnagherry Zillah, without any officer of this department; 45,000 bales passed through the port during the year under report, without any inspection whatever. I would propose the appointment of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 150 per mensem, and place the supervision of the district under the Inspector of Canara, whose pay should be raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per mensem to cover the extra expense of constantly visiting Vingorla and the coast, where cotton stolen from boats coming up to the coast is landed. This is the most convenient and economical plan I can suggest with due regard to the performance of what I consider a necessary duty.

His Highness the Hubshee's Territory.—The inspection carried on along the coast of His Highness' territory has been very effective. There is no reason to doubt the good faith in which the Durbar has acted, and I believe the measures adopted keep in complete check all attempts to resort as formerly to Jinjeera and other places for the purpose of committing robberies and frauds on cotton in transit to Bombay. As it has been found very necessary to keep up this establishment during the entire year, I request it may now, after a trial of two years, be made permanent without requiring a special sanction every season.

Sind.—Owing to the working of steam presses the Inspector, Mr. A. W. Hughes, being alone in the department, is obliged to remain in Kurrachee, when I think he should be at liberty to travel through the districts, and advise with the Collector and political officer on the subject of both increasing the quantity and improving the cultivation of cotton. Mr. Hughes states that there are 3,000,000 acres capable of growing cotton. The cultivation of exotic varieties has extended in the year from 18 to 500 acres, and as considerable interest is taken in the growth of cotton by officials in Sind, I believe cultivation will be largely extended, and more particularly so when it is ascertained after experiments now being made what varieties are best suited to the several parts of Sind. The very zealous Inspector has issued for experiment Egyptian, Peruvian, and New Orleans seed, and has also tried a very small quantity of "Bourbon Indigenous" obtained from a few plants growing at Rutnagherry; other varieties have been forwarded by the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, but will, I fear, reach too late for sowing this year, the season for that operation being very early in Sind. The poor and cheap cotton grown in Sind has mostly been used for the purpose of adulteration. It is, therefore, a great object with this department to substitute a staple of superior value, in order to decrease the means of adulterating the finer cotton grown in the old provinces. Since the establishment of steam presses at Kurrachee large quantities of cotton are shipped direct to Europe. During the year 8,725 bales were thus exported, and it is estimated that 70,000 bales may leave the port of Kurrachee in the current year. Cotton grown in Sind is reported to have come down in improved condition; what I saw in the country was certainly very clean. That which descends the Indus from Ferozepore is very dirty, and has frequently to undergo fresh ginning in Kurrachee before the Inspector of this department allows it to pass through the presses. There are now at work in Kurrachee 12 steam presses and 3 worked by manual labour. In order that proper attention may be paid to the cotton passing through them, I beg to propose the appointment of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 150 per mensem. When it is remembered that since the establishment of this department was fixed for Sind the presses have increased in Kurrachee from 5 to 15, I think it will be admitted that the addition I now solicit is urgently required.

Foreign States.—Finding in the presses in Bombay that cotton brought from the Baroda State and from parts of Kattywar was very leafy and dirty, I addressed the Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guicowar and the Political Agent in Kattywar, and through these gentlemen several hundred copies of the address to cotton cultivators issued early this year by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association have been supplied to the several Durbars. The Minister of His Highness the Guicowar, in a personal interview, informed me that he would urge on cultivators the necessity for care in picking and sending to market cotton in a clear and pure state. Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., Agents to the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, have requested my advice as to the best means of bringing to general notice the excellent address of the Association to cultivators. I undertook to have translations made and copies issued throughout the Presidency by the officers of this department. Translations were at once made by the several Inspectors, and nearly 10,000 copies in Marathee, Guzerathee, Canarese, and Scindee were distributed by the department. I beg to append Table E, showing the present establishment and cost of the department compared with that for which I have now the honour to solicit sanction. I have also to request permission to give rewards as below to persons who, totally unconnected with the department, have been conspicuous in rendering valuable aid to our officers. To Cowasjee Senajee, of Broach, for informing in a case of cotton robbery, resulting in conviction of three boatmen, who were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment, a reward of Rs. 50. To the Fouzdar of Hooblee, for rendering great assistance in bringing to light certain cases of adulteration prosecuted before the First Assistant Magistrate of Dharwar Rs. 50. To the Mamlutdar of Gudduck, for most willing aid in bringing forward two cases of adulteration at Betgiri, Rs. 50. To Police Naique of Ghowsoo, Talooka Gudduck, for material assistance in the same case, Rs. 20. Total rewards Rs. 170.

In concluding this Report, I may mention that, with the exception of Kulladghee and Suikarpore, all the Presidency has been visited by the chief of this office within a year. Mr. Bulkley went to Belgaum, Dharwar and Canara, just before he was obliged to leave the country on sick certificate, and since taking office I have visited the Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, and Sind as far as Hydrabad.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1866.

Resolution of Government.

His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that so much delay should have occurred in the submission of this Report.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 2,75,195, and the expenditure to Rupees 1,95,118.

Only thirty-five cases were successfully prosecuted under the Act, and of these twenty-nine occurred in the Surat and Broach districts. The Acting Inspector-in-Chief explains that the number of these cases cannot be accepted as a true criterion of the usefulness of the Act, as only the most flagrant ones were prosecuted, and as the great majority of owners voluntarily consented to remove their cotton when found to be dirty in order to have it cleaned.

The Chamber of Commerce have already been requested to favour Government with any suggestions that may occur to them for amending the Act (IX of 1863); and they should now be further requested to take into consideration the defect adverted to by Colonel Walker regarding the admixture of good and bad qualities of the same variety of cotton.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied that the greatest good may be effected by the Inspectors giving their attention to the introduction of an improved description of cotton in their respective districts, and of a better style of cultivation. What may be accomplished in this way has been recently notably shown in the case of Khandeish, were Mr. Hewett, under the orders of the Collector, has effected an almost complete revolution in the cotton cultivation of that province. The greatest care and caution must, however, be taken to prevent unwarrantable interference with the free action of the ryot. The Inspectors in their efforts in this direction should invariably act under the instructions of the Collector, and bear in mind that their functions as police officers for the prevention of a certain description of offence are quite of a distinct and separate character.

As the law at present stands it is doubtful whether the surplus funds can be applied to the purchase of improved machinery as to other objects for the general advancement of the cotton trade. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council these funds might fairly be charged with expenditure of the kind, and the Chamber of Commerce will be requested to state whether they consider an alteration in the law in this respect advisable.

Colonel Walker's remarks regarding the inexpediency of entertaining temporary establishments are approved, and the arrangements he has made for changing the system are sanctioned.

The proposed increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors is also approved and sanctioned. A detailed account of the mode in which these officers conduct their duties should be furnished, specifying the percentage of bales they examine, and the numbers of visits they pay to each pressing establishment.

The reports of the several Inspectors should, for the future, be submitted to Government.

FORT POLICE COURT.—1st June.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate.)

Mint Robbery.—A respectable looking old Hindoo, 53 years of age, named Ramchunder Moroba, was charged with theft of four pieces of silver, of the value of Rs. 4, the property of H. M.'s Mint.

Mr. J. W. Fido, an Assistant Melter in the Mint, stated that the prisoner was employed as a clerk in that establishment. Having received information that the prisoner was a suspicious character he caused him to be watched, and soon afterwards his attention was again called to the prisoner when he heard the sound of something dropping into his pocket. He immediately put his hand into that pocket and there found the four pieces of silver in question. In the room where the silver was clipped there was always a quantity lying on the ground.

From other evidence it appeared that a watch was kept over the actions of the prisoner, and that he was observed when in the room to pick up some pieces of silver from the floor with his toes, and to place the same in his shoes, and then to return to his own room when he took the silver out again and dropped it into his pocket, when he was detected by Mr. Fido.

The prisoner in his defence declared that he had no intention of stealing the silver, but that he saw it lying near the door of the room, and knowing that it was swept there sometimes by the workmen for the purpose of stealing, he picked it up with the intention of reporting the circumstance privately to Mr. Mignon, but before he had the opportunity of so doing he was pounced upon by Mr. Fido.

Mr. Fido explained that the clerks were not searched on leaving the Mint the same as the workpeople were, as they were not supposed to go into the work rooms.

His Worship to the prisoner—I find you guilty; and I shall flog you in the Mint compound! You will receive fifteen stripes.

Prisoner—If you do that, Sir, I shall die, I am very weak in body, and very old, 53 years of age.

His Worship—It is a gross breach of trust. It is not the value of the silver so much, but many innocent men are probably charged with stealing these clippings, while you are allowed to pass out of the Mint without being searched. If it was not for your age, I would certainly have you flogged. I now sentence you to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

His Worship called Mr. Mignon's attention to the faulty regulation of the department, in allowing persons like the prisoner to pass out without being searched.

Diseased Sheep.—Tookaram Nowlee, having the appearance of a coolie, was charged (under sec. 97 Municipal Act) with having at the Boree Bunder slaughter house "a diseased sheep intended for human food, the same being unfit for such food."

Mr. Higgins, inspector of markets, stated that he examined a sheep, which was driven into the slaughter house on the previous evening by the prisoner among a number of others. The animal appeared to have small-pox. He therefore seized it and told the prisoner that he would hold him responsible.

The prisoner said that as he was driving in the drove of sheep this one ran into the house among them.

Dr. Hewlett examined the sheep and found that it was in a high state of fever and that it appeared as if small-pox was about to break out on it. He considered that it was entirely unfit for human food.

His Worship did not feel satisfied as to the proof of possession, and therefore ordered the animal to be destroyed and the complaint against the defendant to be dismissed.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—1st June.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft.—Baboola Sadool Wulleed was charged with stealing six silver bangles, two copper pots, and Rs. 13 in cash, the property of Abdoola Shaik Boodoo. On Sunday last the prisoner went to the prosecutor's house in the Hay Market Road, and told his wife that her mother wanted her. He took the copper pots and Rs. 13 from her, saying he would give them to her mother. He then took her to a house near the Mustan Tank, took the money, the pots, and her bangles from her, and confined her in a room for two days, after which she was taken out by a policeman and conveyed to the Baboola Tank chowkey.

His Worship, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to the House of Correction for six months.

Theft.—Pedro Dias was charged with stealing one silver armlet, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Luxmon Dhakoo. The prosecutor is a coachman in the service of Captain Henry, of the P. and O. Company, and the prisoner was a cook in the service of the same gentleman. On Wednesday night last, the prosecutor and his wife retired to rest in their quarters at Captain Henry's bungalow, his wife having at the time the silver armlet upon her person. On awaking the following morning, he did not see the ornament upon her person and asked her where it was. She began to cry. An alarm was raised, when the policeman on duty at the bungalow assured them that the ornament was safe in his custody. It appears that about 1 A M on Thursday morning, the policeman saw the prisoner coming out of the prosecutor's shed and asked him what he was doing there. The prisoner made no reply. The ornament was found in his hand, and he could not account for its possession. He was arrested and kept a prisoner until the morning.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Theft of a Fowl.—Gunnoo Ragoo was charged with stealing one fowl, the property of Luxmon Bappoo, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Theft of Wood—Sabajee Nanoo and Annajee Mullaree, the former a ramosee and the latter a muccadum at the Mazagon Reclamation Company's works, were charged, the first prisoner with stealing a quantity of wood, the property of the Company, and the second prisoner with dishonestly receiving stolen property. They had no defence to make, and were, upon the evidence, convicted of the respective charges. His Worship sentenced them to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month each.

Attempt to commit Suicide.—Rutton, a Guzeratee woman, was charged by a policeman with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a tank at Gaumdevi.

When called upon to plead, the prisoner denied the charge. "Why should I commit suicide?" she said, "I am happy. I only went to drink water, my foot slipped, and I fell in. I at once called out to the people to take me out and save my life."

The evidence of the policeman and another witness went only to show that they heard an alarm raised, and that, on going to the tank, they found the woman in the water, from which she was taken out.

His Worship was of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient for a conviction, and discharged the prisoner with a caution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY FOR BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Seeing that several Bank managers have lately been appointed to act as trustees and liquidators of various insolvent estates and "to-be-voluntarily-wound-up-under-the-Act" Joint Stock Companies, for which they will receive a very handsome percentage, I feel curious to know if their directors mean to allow them to pocket the said percentage, or add it to the profits (?) of the establishments they have managed so admirably, for which they are acting.

Bombay, 1st June. MARK TAPLEY.

JACK OF ALL TRADES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your attention has already been directed to the agency employed for organizing the schools in connection with the Cathedral, and I trust you will not think the subject is being regarded as one of greater importance than it actually is, if I request you to insert yet these few remarks. The thorough organization of a school, and more particularly of schools, is not a work which can be managed at out-of-the-way moments; it requires the earnest and constant attention of some person or persons of experience. Without this, how can the confidence of parents be gained in the schools, and without this confidence, how can the schools thrive? The remarks made by "Paterfamilias" upon this subject, I considered very *apropos*, and by no means too strong. By a notice which appeared in the journals some time since, parents wishing their children admitted to the Fort George School were invited to see Mr. Du Bois in the Cathedral Vestry. When is this gentleman to be found in the vestry? Not all day certainly, for how then does he attend to his duties as scripture reader, private tutor, and organizer of the schools? I presume he can't very effectively organize the schools in the Vestry, however perfect a scheme of organization he might evolve from the depths of his moral consciousness. Add to these, that Mr. Du Bois is studying for the Church, and has to devote that attention to his duties as Chaplain of a Masonic Lodge which is to be expected from a zealous Mason, as he is, and I cannot see how he is the proper party to whom such a work as that to which I have referred ought to be entrusted. Mr. Du Bois is certainly as ubiquitous and substantial as could be desired, and admirably suited for managing any one of the oars which he has in the water, but to expect that any man can thoroughly perform all these duties, and attend to those civilities which an extensive circle of lady acquaintances demands of him, is simply absurd.

Bombay, 29th May. UBIQUE.

A PARSEE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—We are undone. The avenging hand of the Almighty has at last overtaken us. Our millionaires have suffered terribly for their misdeeds. The castles they have built on no foundation but that of their own imagination have mingled with the air, leaving behind them nothing of the concrete to mark their existence. From the giddy top of prosperity they surveyed the ruin of thousands with a cynical aspect, little dreaming that they themselves one day were destined to be precipitated to the surface of absolute poverty, and fall a prey to the very snares they had laid up for the annihilation of others. History has never instanced so total a depravity of the moral nature of man as the present. When gold jingled in their pockets and sycophants flattered, our millionaires walked the earth like demigods. Happy had they been had they feared God. The boiling heat of ambition had "dried up the streams of pity in their hearts." The charity for which they are famous was not a tribute out of humanity, but a price paid in vain to the Almighty for the extenuation of their sins. Crushed under the ponderous and irresistible weight of afflictions and calamities, with which, it has pleased Heaven to punish them, our millionaires now turn their haggard eyes to God, and solicit Him for assistance.

Accordingly the leading members of the Parsee community, at the requisition of the Dustoors, appointed this day, the 29th of May, for the offering up of a public prayer, to implore Heaven to ward off the fatal blow which has levelled the whole commercial public to the dust. A public prayer! How solemn are the words! What mortal exists who would not join in a public prayer, by which is implied that the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the honest and the dishonest, are to meet in the temple of God as one body corporate, without distinction of rank, wealth, or superiority, to send their prayers before the throne of the Most Holy, who by his timely punishment recalls His refractory subjects to a sense of duty, which is engrossed in their corrupt and unholy passions? I myself, being of the Zoroastrian fath, it was incumbent on me to join my voice with that of my more unfortunate brethren. Staunch as I am to the backbone to the principles inculcated by the prophet Zoroaster, I am ashamed to own that the scene which ensued in the Parsee fire temple to-day befitted an East Indian or a Chinese pagoda. The Parsee priests, the interpreters of the Zoroastrian doctrines, with four or five honourable exceptions, are totally unacquainted with the scriptures. Nothing can be more farcical than a priest of the Zoroastrian faith satisfying not the *minds* but the *ears* of his hearers by a melodious recital of some of the passages from the scriptures, which are quite unmeaning to himself. While the Arch-Dustoor was saying a perfectly unintelligible prayer some priests were fighting amongst themselves to have the lion's share of a poor rupee which was given to them by a pseudo-charitable Parsee. While I was praying I was twenty times jostled about here and there by priests, whose sole occupation is to beg and maintain themselves in ease and luxury on eleemosynary benefactions. To pray there for a long time was impossible. I came out, and in the very door of the temple I heard some priests uttering from their mouths most filthy abuses, which turned this sacred abode into an English work-house. The Parsees themselves recited their prayers in a way very quaint and fantastic. Some prayed walking, some prayed sitting, and some prayed standing. Some while praying suddenly shut their books, spoke for a minute or two to some acquaintances, and again renewed their prayers. Some blessed with the swiftness of tongue hurried over an unmeaning sacred passage with such a wonderful celerity that it quite astonished the bystander. The hall of prayer presents a scene of wild confusion. The intense heat of the fire, the large assemblage of people, and the humming noise which constantly accompanies the prayers of the Parsees, would make an uninitiated believe, if he were to see the temple, that it must be a large oven where are brought a number of prisoners to be roasted alive, to satisfy the vagaries of an imperious monarch. I may be called sacrilegious and a recreant to the Zoroastrian faith; but I would not be doing my duty if I were to pass blindly by the defects of my sensible brethren. The priests of the Parsees are a disgrace to the Zoroastrian religion. A Parsee to-day, led by ill-directed charity, happened to distribute a few copper-pice amongst the priests. This called before him a large gathering of illiterate Mobeds. Each received his alms, but that did not satisfy the ill-natured and rapacious priests. When the Parsee, after distributing the alms, sat in his carriage, he was not allowed to drive off. A horde of Mobeds fell upon his carriage each striving to gain the upper hand. Stern necessity compelled the Parsee to string his purse and take himself to the whip. About half a dozen strokes in rapid succession descended upon some vagrant Mobeds, who went forth yelling and cursing the whipper. This had a salutary effect upon the crowd, which speedily dispersed, and allowed the Parsee to take his way. This disgraceful scene ensued on the public thoroughfare. Such scenes give by no means a favourable picture of the religious state of the Zoroastrians. Thus ended in tumult the public prayer of the Parsees!!! A farce it was in every sense of the word, and I pray to God that my Parsee brethren may have a better idea of His Majesty than that which they now possess.

SOUTH SEA.

P. S.—I was not present when the Dustoor preached in Guzarati.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

CALCUTTA, 23rd May.

You will be glad to hear that the Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to each of the Collectors of Balasore, Pooree, and Cuttack, for the relief of the miserable sufferers from famine in those districts, and the liberality has obviated the necessity for further appeals, at least at present, to the public. You have doubtless seen the correspondence on the subject of the distress in Orissa, which has passed between the authorities there and the Board of Revenue here, as it has appeared in the daily papers, but although the picture there given is gloomy enough, private letters represent matters in a still more deplorable light. The whole of the official narrative is marked by a certain wholesome official caution, which, however, induces the suppression of such that ought to meet the eye. Indeed Mr. Barlow, the Magistrate of Pooree, states in his letter to the *Englishman* of the 15th instant, that, from a desire to correct exaggerated apprehensions in the public mind, he had, in his communications to the Government, rather understated the real state of things. In other words, he had committed one error in his anxiety to avoid another, and a less dangerous one, for it is obviously better that there should be a superabundance of relief under an exaggerated estimate of the distress, than that there should not be enough to reach all the sufferers, consequent on a under-estimate of the evil. And yet the following is terrible enough:—"But now the signs of more general exhaustion are becoming apparent; and the increase of the crime of open plundering of grain stores in the interior, the appearance about the town of starving vagrants, and children come in from the country, with the occasional discovery (now for the first time ascertained) of the corpses of persons who have perished for starvation, lying in the public streets—these facts show clearly that the state of extremity has reached a larger number of the population of the district, and the difficulty has risen to a degree where it is beyond the power of local effort to meet or control it." The relief given by the Government of Bengal, to the extent mentioned above, and which has been supplemented by the Government of India, with a grant from the old Famine Relief Fund of a couple of lacs of rupees, has obviated the necessity of any aid on the part of the public. The latter have given pretty liberally, considering the character of the times, and the numerous other demands that are at present made on its benevolence. A Pauper Hospital, for instance, is sadly required at a place called Chitpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and a meeting was called and held at the residence of a wealthy native gentleman in the vicinity, at which both Europeans and natives were present. Here Rs. 5,000 were collected, but as the proposed institution will require a monthly outlay of Rs. 500 to keep it well appointed in all things, to say nothing of the outlay necessary for the purchase of instruments and medical stores, the prospect does not look very encouraging. The institution will be a help to the poorer order of natives principally, and I should, therefore, like to see their rich countrymen somewhat more forward than they have been in establishing it. Then, again, we have a proposal from Dr. C. R. Francis, the Principal of the Medical College, a good man and true, for the construction of a fund which shall supply indigent patients, when restored to health, with the means of proceeding to their homes, and subsisting themselves on the way. Many of these come from great distances, and as they are obliged to beg their way back again, they very often have to feed on substances not at all conducive to health, and thus fall victims to diseases in places where no help can come. The proposition is an excellent one, but I do not see that the public have given it anything like the reception it deserves.

I am sorry to say that there has again been a terrible conflagration similar to the one I described the other day in one of my letters. It occurred in the same place, and destroyed a terribly large quantity of rice, the property of the same man, who in the destruction of this staple and of houses by the fire has again suffered a loss of nearly a lac of rupees. When the police arrived at the spot, 25,000 maunds of rice were in a blaze, and were it not that a large tank was fortunately near the place, the fire would have been a great deal more destructive. The feature of the case are so suspicious, that I am afraid the work was that of an incendiary. The place in which the fire broke out contains nothing but rice, the man whose property has been destroyed is the principal vendor, twice have his godowns been fired, and yet no one pretends to say whence or how the fire originated. These two conflagrations, coupled with the presence of famine in other parts of the country, has of course raised the price of rice in the market, and it was to effect this, I am afraid, that an incendiary has been at work.

The 25th has been fixed for the trial of Clemento Marsicano for the culpable homicide of a German, by striking him on the back of the head with a bar, such as are used for closing shutters in Calcutta. As you have doubtless seen the particulars of the case in the daily papers, I will not recapitulate the foul details. Suffice it that we have suddenly become aware of the fact that we have in the midst of us a body of men who have been engaged for some time in actually procuring from the bagnios of Europe those wretched Dalilahs of the hour, who are the ruin of thousands in Calcutta. There has thus been a positive traffic in prostitutes kept up between the two countries. The spectacle which the Coroner's Court presented on the occasion of the enquiry, was one of the most pitiable and abhorrent that could well be conceived. There were three wretched Polish Jewesses and Italian ruffians, the former arrayed as richly and elegantly as the finest lady in the land, and flaunting their infamy unblushingly before the spectators, laughing and giggling amazingly at the events of the enquiry, and apparently as indifferent to the death of one paramour and the dangerous position of another, as could well be possible.

It was not long ago that one of the daily papers here managed to secure some curious figures connected with the accounts of the East India Railway Company, and a dreadful exposé was the consequence. Lacs of rupees were found standing in the inefficient balances utterly unaccounted for and hopelessly unaccountable, whilst the arrears were something appalling. The publication of these figures was followed by a series of articles of a sharp and stinging character, and a series of questions of a very troublesome nature. The Government was urged to take the matter in hand at once and appoint a commission to enquire into the accounts of this railway, and sundry rumours as to the lavish expenditure of money which characterised it were also hinted at. These articles, (I think there were half a dozen of them) were sent home, and would appear to have created a stir. I am under the impression that they were forwarded to the directors of the Company. At any rate, there is a report to the effect that Mr. Palmer, the Agent of the Company, has been *recalled*, and that he will proceed home shortly. Sir Federick Halliday is coming out to take the whole matter in hand, and I fancy there will be an hurroosh presently. I hope to be able to give you further particulars in my next.

We have had an earthquake also for the purpose of frightening timid old ladies and delicate young ones. Its vibrations were tolerably smart however, and lasted for about a couple of minutes. How strong became the feelings as regards the insecurity of all things, when we find the stable earth reeling as it were under our feet, and the very birds leaving their nests in violent debate and alarm.

The police are at present engaged in endeavouring to ferret out the circumstances connected with the death of a Captain Hay, of the steamer *Zenobia*. As far as they can be ascertained they may be said to be as follows. He had been playing at billiards far into the night at Douglas' Hotel, in Waterloo Street, when having occasion to retire for a minute or two, he opened a side door which led to a platform attached to a wooden staircase leading to the ground. This platform would appear to have had no rails, and one step in excess precipitated him to the earth, where he was picked up insensible. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was called in, who spoke hopefully and confidently in the case, and the poor man was sent to a friend's quarters in Cooly Bazaar, whence, as he appeared to be getting worse, he was sent to the General Hospital, where he died. I cannot exactly see anything suspicious in this case, but the police who have noses to scent out extraordinary stenches, entertain the fear that everything is not quite as it ought to be.

Talking of the police puts me in mind of the High Court, the Judges of which awful tribunal are complaining bitterly of the terrible length of the calendar, caused solely by the late alteration of the Police Act, by which magistrates are compelled to send the most trifling cases to be tried at the Sessions. We, therefore, see at the bar of the High Court, men and women, who have been guilty of the flagrant offence of stealing a pice or penny worth of mangoe preserve. The theory looks absurd enough, and the newspapers have joined the Judges in demanding a return to the former system. I am afraid I am singular in my opinion, but I confess that I greatly admire the new arrangement, and will, therefore, be very sorry to see it knocked on the head. The fact is that there are numbers of low Europeans and East Indians in this city, who are eternally invoking the assistance of the police when their domestics have offended in the most trivial cases. It is a sight to make one shudder, to see some of these men at one moment bowing down before their Bengallee creditors and imploring them in the most abject manner to have mercy on them and not sue them at the Small Cause Court, and at another mercilessly consigning a poor wretch of a bearer or ayah to prison and the company of finished ruffians and prostitutes, because driven by debt, or poverty, or hunger, they stole a pice or a penknife, or a handful of gram, or an empty bottle. This species of inhumanity will cease when these men, and women, too, for the matter of that, are made to feel, that to be merciless has its inconveniences and pains, and that it is too much of a good thing to have to dance attendance at the Police Office for a whole day, suffering all its annoyances and vexations, and then to be in attendance at the High Court every day till the case comes on, and to give evidence before a crowd of people who stare at one as if he were some singular animal.

A ludicrous case of kidnapping, which sheds a curious light on native character, has just been decided by Justices Kemp and Seton Karr. Two natives A and B were charged with kidnapping or abducting a girl C for marriage, the daughter of one D. In reply it was alleged by A and B that the girl was betrothed to A with the consent of her father, that she was taken away peacefully and in broad daylight from D's house, that the latter was present at the wedding and actually gave away his daughter, and that he suddenly left the feast because A the bridegroom had only paid 50 out of 300 rupees which he had stipulated to pay for the girl. For this reason he dragged the defendant into Court on a charge of abduction! and, (most singular of all) actually found a District Judge to agree with him! This is, of course, a great triumph on the part of the Civil Service, and I trust they are properly proud of this member of that august body. Fortunately for the defendants, the High Court is presided over by men possessed of common sense and judgment, and so the worthy father of this interesting bride was sent out of Court with a flea in his ears, and the girl ordered to be restored to the amorous swain who values her at Rs. 300.

POONA

The Poona Abkaree Contract.—This sale, as advertised, was put up to public competition on Wednesday last, at the Cantonment Magistrate's office, and was knocked down for Rupees 9,000 per mensem to the highest bidder, being a difference of Rupees 6,500 on the price which this contract sold last year. There were a greater number of bidders present than on any previous occasion. Last year's contractors, we learn, have incurred serious losses, as they were quite reckless in bidding so high, and the consequence was that Major Evezard obtained substantial security for the fulfillment of the terms of the contract. The sale of Wednesday (30th) last has to be confirmed by the Collector before the new contractor can enter on his purchase.—*Poona Observer, May 31.*

SIND.

A Brutal Outrage.—Day after day do we hear of the vilest acts being committed in that infamous locality known as the Cunynghame Square, and although we have brought them to the knowledge of the authorities, until we have grown quite sick of the disagreeable task, still we find those who have the power to move in the matter, looking on with an indifference which is positively criminal. Once again have we to tell the magistracy and the police authorities that, owing to their careless apathy a European woman was yesterday very nearly murdered by her husband in broad daylight in a public street, in presence of thousands of native spectators, who must have mightily enjoyed a scene so highly creditable to the dominant race.—*Our Paper, May 29.*

BENGAL.

We learn that the Arabs in the employ of the Hyderabad native government, having recently displayed a mutinous spirit, have been disarmed, and ordered to proceed to their native country.—*Englishman, May 26.*

The natives assert that almost all the public thoroughfares in the Lower Provinces, have become very unsafe for travellers, and that highway robberies and outrages occur almost daily. The matter should be enquired into, and such reports set at rest. Proper measures should be taken for the protection of the lives and property of wayfarers, and such as shall restore the general confidence.—*Hurkaru, May 26.*

Desolation.—I set out for a ramble through the woods but warned by signs which announced the snows that Moulton assured me set in about the middle of this month, I turned back again. Such of my readers as have not tried a "rough life" can scarcely appreciate the cheerful emotions which arise within me on my return to my little forest den from one of these limb and heart wearying wanderings through the woods. Slipping and stumbling and plodding through clinging, clogging snow, cold, wet, miserable, disappointed and desponding that all this has been endured to no purpose, save that of unveiling the mysteries of the cedar swamp, and "getting up" with painful labour the dismal geography of desolation; thus I reach the blazed sapling at the foot of the stair-like path which leads up to my dwelling. A glance upwards to assure myself, by the white roof gleaming through the trees, that it has not been burned in my absence,—the bucket, ever left there awaiting me, filled at the chattering brook; and already I feel my spirits rise as my feet slowly and cautiously bear me up that steep and slippery hill. Then, as I fling aside by blanket door, and lay down my bucket and my axe, and my rifle, and see the glowing brands awaiting but a touch and a replacing to blaze up cheerily, and the pot of hot tea or coffee, and the bread and pork, or partridge, (if fortune has favoured me,) and the pipe after them, and the rest on the bed of boughs, succeed in turn,—all cheer me so, that my privations are forgotten, and my discontent is changed to a state of luxurious satisfaction. I am all alone, 'tis true, and often (never more so than in the gloaming) I feel it a burthen not easy to bear; but for this the remedy is occupation. When thought becomes too busy, and memory musters her throng from the ghostland of the past, then I take my axe, and thought changes her subject, and those throngs vanish at the first ringing stroke. Nor do the hours of evening hang heavy on my hands, for with my pen and my Bible, my only companions, and little jobs in abundance, the time passes cheerfully till I roll myself in my blanket before the replenished fire. I have said nothing, however, of one frequent and intense annoyance of my evenings, namely, a smokey chimney. Last night, when the snow had fallen so as to cover all the crevices between the cedar boards which form the roof, the absence of any inlet for a sufficient current of fresh air below resulted in its coming down the chimney. The camp was soon filled with volumes of smoke that I was almost in danger of suffocation, while my eyes became so painfully inflamed that I felt it even in my dreams. This was temporarily remedied by throwing aside the blanket door, which had to leave so all night, not a very pleasant alternative. I have carefully examined the chimney, and think I see a way of doctoring it; but should this fail, I know not what I shall do. Leave the woods for the abodes of man I cannot; the river is out of the question, full of floating ice as it is; the woods are impassable. A month may elapse ere I can escape, and in the meanwhile irreparable evil may result to my eyes. Already they are so inflamed that out of the house I can hardly keep them open, while closing them increases the burning pain. No one who has not experienced it can appreciate the evil I complain of. I hear no sound from morning till night save the whirr of the squirrel, the chirrup of the tomtit, the tap-tap, of the woodpecker, and sometimes the strange "drumming" of the partridge,—a sound very like distant thunder, and mysterious in that no man can tell whence it comes, nor from how far. These and the murmur of the forest are nearly all the sounds I hear from day to day. For upwards of three weeks I have not heard the voice of man, save my own, which at times almost startles me. I sometimes talk and shout even lest I should forget how. And for perhaps six weeks longer the solitude may last, still the freezing of the river enables travellers to pass over the ice, or till snow-shoes come into play. And it has begun to snow—such snow as I never saw before; minute, like dust, like pins' points, close, thick, a mist, a fog, a drizzling cloud of snow,—down it comes as though all the atmosphere were charged with it.—*Journal of two Months on the Tobique.*

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Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
J. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...	2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes...	1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand ...}
Do. Scotland " ...} 2s. "
Do. Ireland " ...}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 "
Do. 6 " ... 4 "
Do. 12 " ... 5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay. 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બાંબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 07/16d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	..at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	..at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do.	..at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	..at 2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s. 11½d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE .... CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £250,000.
BEING PAID UP .... £250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Demand.	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. ... } On Ireland do. ... }	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, free of charge; but when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चाइना बांक (लीमटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
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London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक अफ हींदुस्तान, चाइना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमोटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
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Deputy-Chairman.
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Bankers.
LONDON .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.. The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND .... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .... The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent. per annum.		
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay. 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	351,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of............	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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Christopher Bushell, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .... Liverpool.
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Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .... London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. .... Liverpool.
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H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ...... Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .... London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15 "
Do. Do.	" 13 "
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38 "
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32 "
SHERRY do.	" 32 "
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	" 30 "
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30 "

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE ...	Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do. ...	Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1	"
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do ..	1	"
Do	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do...	1	"
Do	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do...	1	"
BRANDY			1	"
CLARET	(St. Julien)	do.	3	"
Do.	(Larose)	do.	3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived ex Rinaldo.

			Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse			40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"			42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.	23
Do. do.	pints	do.	28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.	38
Do. do.	pints	do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann			30
Hock		do.	30
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.	36
Johannisberg, choice		do.	36
Still Hochheim		do.	24
Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass		24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valinay Burgundy	20

Just landed, ex Alma, from Bordeaux.

Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras Cum n	21
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	12
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfrauenmilch	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

Brandy Cognac..	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	" "	"	30
SHERRY, good	" "	"	30
Do. pale	" "	"	25
Do. do.	" "	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	" "	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	" "	"	22
Do. a good Wine	" "	"	18
TENT WINE	" "	"	29
BRANDY, Pale ...	" "	"	36
Do. do.	" "	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	" "	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	" "	"	36
do.	" pts.	"	16
Noyeau	" qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	" "	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	" pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	" qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA .... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad .... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c .... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee .... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut .... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0

PORTS.

Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	10

CLARETS.

Chateaux Margaux ...	Rs. 34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit...	12	0

CHAMPAGNES.
Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co...	Rs. 44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry ...	44	24

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best ...	26	0

SPIRITS.

Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...	Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality... ...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0

LIQUEURS, &c.

Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	9
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES,)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown.........	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints.........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.........	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.........	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.........	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.........	30
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.........	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule.........	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.........	34
Do. Brand a Crown.........	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.........	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.........	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

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——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols.	3	12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan—Adventures of	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of Grandmother's Money	1	8
Bulwer's a Strange Story; and the Haunted and the Haunters	1	8
——— What will he do with it? 2 vols.	3	0
——— My Novel. 2 vols.	3	0

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund...	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund.*

A very elegant new four-seated Boat shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich Mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c, Hammer, Cloth and a spare driving Box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre and is worthy of inspection.

Three very handsome new English built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leath Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted Brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it with lamps. A neat commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

2 very neat English-built Mail Phaetons, by Jones Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shaft.

One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on a hour previous notice to the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES, In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus:—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than ten pounds to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the firms of Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co., and Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. both of No. 7, Church Gate Street, having been amalgamated, the business of the two firms will henceforward be carried on under the name and style of MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Constituents of both firms will oblige us by using the above style of address in future communications.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
JOHNSTON & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 30th May 1866.

On TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction.
17 Cases superior English Claret.
2 " " Sherry.
4 " Dr. J. G. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla.
2 " Dr. De Phugh's Cod Liver Oil in imperial Quarts.
100 Dozen Port Wine in Quarts.
100 Dozen " Pints.
18 Dozen Ginger Wine.

Also a quantity of superior Stationery, Quills, Steel Pens and other Miscellaneous Goods, such as Camphor Wood Trunks, Desks, Deed Boxes, &c., &c.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the under-mentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalists, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, 4to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches,

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

A few dozens Mixed Tweed Hats of the latest fashions and shapes, Carriage Sun Shades, assorted Perkins, Brother Sam Scarfs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 1st June 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th June, at his Rooms, No. 8 in Meadow Street, the Effects of a deceased's Estate, consisting of a Silver Hunting Watch, with Gold Chain, an excellent Opera Glass, a Medicine Chest, a Fishing Rod with Apparatus, a first-rate Theodolite in case with stand, by Harris and Son, a Measuring Chain, Parallel Ruler, a case of Ship's Charts, a few Books, Wearing Apparel, a few articles of Furniture, Copper and Brass Cooking Utensils, and a variety of Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 1st June 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
A few Pair Ladies' Boots and Shoes.
On account of the first purchaser, Oosman Kadoo:—
1 Bale, 200 Pieces of Jacconet.
On account of the first purchaser, Somjee Currim:—
2 Bales, 600 lbs., No. 40, Turkey Red Twist.
On account of the first purchaser, Ganjee Passoo:—
2 Bales, 600 lbs, No. 30, Turkey Red Twist.
On account of the first purchaser, Culliaujee Somchund—
1 Bale, 300 lbs., No. 50, Turkey Red Twist.
On account and at the risk of Pragjee Khataoo:—
W (in a diamond) No. 3 and 7—Two Bales Grey Shirtings, each 50 Pieces, 8 and 7 lbs.
V B 249 | 50—Two Bales Grey T. Cloth, 4 lbs. each, 100 pieces.
By order of Messrs. Stoehr Prieger & Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhimjee Rowjee and Veerjee Rowjee:—
G S / S 10172 { 191—20 Bales 1000 pieces, 39 inch. / 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings.
By order of Cooverjee Sorabjee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Purshotum:—
1 Phaeton, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft, &c.
A pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Bay Australian Horse "Decener," one of the largest horses in Bombay, would make a capital Hunter or Harness horse.
1 Grey Arab Horse "Mameluke," a pure Anaiza promising for the Turf.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
A well-built Landau recently imported.
1 Pair Handsome Grey Carriage Horses.
1 Do. Bay Do.
50 Bales Grey Domestic.
10 do. 1000 Pieces Grey T. Cloth 7 lbs.
5 do. 250 do. Grey Shirtings 7 lbs.
1 Bay Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 in height, goes in single and double Harness.
On account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Jeevunjee Mowjee—
1 English-built Buggy, Silver Plated on C. Spring.
By order of G. I. P. Railway Company 25 Palanquins.
AT 1 P. M.
A Phaeton with pair of Horses and Harness complete.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSE, PIANO, &c., AT No. 36, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON, OPPOSITE THE MAZAGON CASTLE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the "Mazagon Castle," the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queensware, Carriages, Horse, Piano, &c., of F. L. BROWN, Esq., Magistrate of Police; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Cruet, Egg and Picklestands, Teaset, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Hatstand, Screens, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Whatnot, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, A mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood," Table Cutlery, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Law Books, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.
An English-built Sociable.
An English-built Brougham, with Horse and Harness complete.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*

Two first-rate New Malvern Dog Carts built by Mc Naught and Smith, of Worcester, complete with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, &c., &c.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T Cloths.
2 Cases Picture and Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames.
8 " of Wood Screws.
By order of the Trustees of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.
5 Cases of Note papers.
An assortment of Marble Slabs for Round Tables, Dressing Tables, Tombs, &c., &c.
On account of Cowasjee Sorabjee.
C S—1/12—5 Cases Plate Glass.
4 Pieces Looking Glasses.
Abdoolally Ahmedjee.
A H H—1—1 Case Amber Beads.
H S—175/76 272/74 } 4 Cases Beads
Moolna Sarafally Vallibhoy.
270 Reams French Foolscaps.
Hemraz Heerjee.
1 Case White Strified Doria.
Abdoolcurim Abdoolally.
J D W—66/67 80, 83, 85 } 5 Cases Pink Postpapers.
Jairam Ghella.
*—2115/17—2 Cases Venetian Beads.
D. Sykes & Co.
J C—27/41—1 Case Night Lamps with Portrait of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.
2745—1 Case Glass Boxes with Portrait of do. do.
2770/71—2 Cases Ruby Glass Tops and bottom of different views.
2928/30—3 Cases Luster Drops with Spangles.
2931/2—2 Cases Glass Pans.
2933/35—3 Cases Glass [illegible], Tulip's, Rosets and Ornaments.
2971/77—5 Cases Chandliers of 6, 8 and 12 Lights.
2978/80—3 Cases Wall lamps 1, 2 and 3 Lights.
2981/82—2 Cases Table Do 3, 4 and 6 Lights.
G V—458/60—3 Cases Gilt Frames.
Aba Fakira.
H & C—1/76—16 Cases Globe Lamps.
U F—1/13—3 Cases Tumblers.
By order of Messrs. Cohen & Co. and on account and at the risk of Essajee Carimjee, 2 Cases 100 M. Super military Percussion Caps.

SALF OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Chandbebee, widow, and on account and risk of Khutree Moosa Jooma at Bhoosary Molla, or called Baloo Sarung Street, at 4 P. M. all that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt., situated without the Fort of Bombay in Bhoosary Molla or Baloo Sarung Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement, nine feet and four inches in breadth and sixty-six feet in length, be the same little more or less.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 1st June 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Damaged Piece Goods, such as Grey shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloths, Long Cloths, &c.

SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*

A new double-seated Miniature Brougham Painted Blue, Trimmed Blue Silk Taborette and Silk Lace to Match, Vinetians in Doors, quarters and back moved with a Plated Rod, pole, Splinter-Bar, and Shafts, hind standard and fortman Holders, Lamps, &c., by "Robert Ness" of Aberdeen.

A first-rate Miniature Brougham for one Horse, by Black and Sons, London. It is only just arrived ex-*Anazi*, and was expressly made for a European gentleman.

One light English-built Sociable Carriage with double folding Hood, rich plated lamps, pole and blue silk linings, &c.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—RAILS FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Carnac Bunder—
1160 Rails 24 feet each, 65 lbs. to the yard.
53 " 27 " " " "
All bored for fish plates.

SALE OF DHOLLERA AND BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Colaba Green, by order and in the Jutha of Rowchund Amoolucs, on account and at the risk of Thucker Lilladhur Naron—
51 Candies Dhollera and Bhownuggur Cotton.
25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 " " Shirtings.
12 " " Jacconets.
15 " " T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
7 Cases of Needles.
40 " of Mossills.
40 " of Champagne.
12 Casks of Railway Grease.
2 Cases Superior Honey and Toilet Soap.
1 Cask Dinner Plates.
3 Cases New Reading Books.
1 Case Cochineal and White Handkerchiefs.
1 Case Silk Handkerchiefs.
49 Cases Ginger Wine by "James Steddle Leith."
On account and at the risk of the indentor, Ebram Ahmed.
E A / D /1—1 Case Berlin Wool and Courier Bags.
" /72/73—2 Cases Hosiery.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mahomed Ally E-oobhoy.
4 Bales Twine.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
60 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 1st June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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